# Blue and Green Island Integrated Programme

## GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

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| **Program Title:** | **Blue and Green Island Integrated Programme** | | |
| **Country(ies):** | **Global,** Belize, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cuba, Maldives, Mauritius, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Seychelles, St. Lucia, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu | **GEF Program ID:** | **11250** |
| **Lead GEF Agency:** | **UNDP** | **GEF Agency Program ID:** | |
| **Other GEF Agenc(ies):** | **FAO**<br>**World Bank**<br>**IUCN**<br>**WWF-US**<br>**UNEP** | **Submission Date :** | **4/12/2023** |
| **Type of Trust Fund:** | **GET** | | |
| **Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):** | **Organization to be Determined, Belize** | **Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):** | **Others** |
| | **Ministry of Agriculture & Environment, Cabo Verde** | | **Government** |
| | **General Directorate of Environment and Forests, Comoros** | | **Government** |
| | **Protein Plants and Bionatural Products Research Center (CIPB), Government of Cuba;** | | **Government** |

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| | Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Maldives | | Government |
| | Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security, Mauritius | | Government |
| | National Government/local executing agency, Micronesia | | Government |
| | Ministry of Finance, Palau | | Government |
| | Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA), Papua New Guinea | | Government |
| | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa | | Government |
| | Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment, Seychelles | | Government |
| | TBD, on behalf of the Department of Sustainable Development, St Lucia | | Government |
| | Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Timor Leste | | Government |
| | BCRC Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago | | Government |
| | Environmental Management Authority, Trinidad and Tobago | | Government |
| | Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management, Vanuatu | | Government |
| | Ministry of Seas, Cabo Verde | | Government |
| Sector (only for Programs on CC): | | Program Duration (Months): | 84 |
| GEF Focal Area (s): | Multi Focal Area | Program Commitment Deadline: | 12/29/2024 |

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| **Taxonomy:** | **Focal Areas, International Waters, Acquaculture, Large Marine Ecosystems, Marine Protected Area, Biomes, Mangrove, Coral Reefs, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Coastal, Pollution, Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem Approach, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Forest, Drought Mitigation, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Food Security, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Least Developed Countries, Community-based adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate resilience, Small Island Developing States, Innovation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Private sector, Livelihoods, Climate information, Disaster risk management, Sea-level rise, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Mitigation, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Financing, Biodiversity, Sea Grasses, Tropical Dry Forests, Mangroves, Wetlands, Rivers, Tropical Rain Forests, Mainstreaming, Ceritification - International Standards, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Certification -National Standards, Tourism, Fisheries, Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Threatened Species, Invasive Alien Species, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Financial and Accounting, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Conservation Trust Funds, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Comservation Finance, Chemicals and Waste, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Waste Management, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Capital providers, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Large corporations, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange, Twinning, South-South, Field Visit, Peer-to-Peer** |

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|---|---|---|---|
| **GEF Program Financing: (a)** | **121,183,945.00** | **PPG Amount: (c)** | **3,250,000.00** |
| **Agency Fee(s): (b)** | **10,906,541.00** | **PPG Agency Fee(s) : (d)** | **292,500.00** |
| **Total GEF Project** | **135,632,986.00** | **Total Co-financing:** | **733,790,101.82** |

**Program Summary**

**Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program**

**objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B "program description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)**

SIDS are vulnerable countries, with small populations and land areas, fragile ecosystems that face unique economic challenges such as high vulnerability to external economic shocks, and economies that are heavily reliant on tourism and deeply integrated into global markets. There are high levels of endemic species due to the isolation of islands, with high extinction rates; nearly 95% of bird, 90% of reptile, 69% of mammal and 68% of plant extinctions have occurred on islands. Due to their small size and narrow resource bases, SIDS are import-dependent economies, particularly for food[1]. Environmental degradation stems primarily from unsustainable practices in the tourism, food, and urban sectors. These economic sectors are the main contributors to GDP[2]. Growing urban centers, which include small communities in SIDS, increasingly contribute to degradation of adjacent and connected natural systems, such as loss of habitat and agro-landscapes. Urban centers are also often the centers of tourism, and urban expansion is resulting in degradation including pollution, damage to coastal and nearshore marine environments. Tourism development is a major economic driver in many SIDS, but it can also contribute to environmental degradation through the development of large hotels and resorts, increased water use, and damage to fragile coastal and marine ecosystems. It is also these threatened and degraded ecosystems and resources, both terrestrial and marine, upon which long-term local livelihoods and human well-being are dependent. These environmental threats are exacerbated by impacts of climate change.

The objective of the BGI-IP is to facilitate nature-positive development and reduce ecosystem degradation in SIDS by valuing nature and applying NbS with specific application to the food, tourism, and urban sectors. This will be achieved by demonstrating the transformational potential of incorporating the value of nature into decision-making and using innovative nature-based solutions to achieve development and the goals of the Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), and address societal challenges related to food security, drought, climate change impacts, and hazardous chemical pollution, among others. Addressing key barriers and shifting levers to transform the way ecosystems are utilized and managed through targeted interventions in food (agricultural and marine), urban and tourism sectors will generate vital Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) over time. Expected GEBs include: Increased area and improved management of marine & terrestrial PAs; landscapes and seascapes under improved practices for biodiversity; CO2 emissions avoided; increased forest cover; restored landscapes; shared water systems under improved management; marine fisheries exploited at sustainable levels; and reduction of chemicals and POPs emissions. This IP comprises 15 participating countries representing the 3 SIDS regions: the Caribbean, Pacific, and Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Seas (AIS) regions.

[1] Most SIDS are highly dependent on food imports, with 50% importing more than 80% of their food (UN DESA, 2020).

[2] In the Caribbean, tourism contributing a third to a half of GDP in most countries (World Bank https://web.worldbank.org/archive/website00969/WEB/OTHER/751673D3.HTM; in the Seychelles, ecotourism indirectly accounts for more than 50% of GDP (UN-OHRLLS 2017, Small Island Developing States in Numbers: Biodiversity & Oceans)

## Indicative Program Overview

### Program Objective

To facilitate nature-positive development and reduce ecosystem degradation in SIDS by valuing nature and applying NbS with specific application to the food, tourism, and urban sectors.

| Program Components | Component Type | Program Outcomes | Trust Fund | GEF Program Financing($) | Co-financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Integration of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of key economic sectors | Technical Assistance | 1.1 SIDS enabled to incorporate the value of nature into key economic sectors at the national level.<br>1.2 Strengthened policy coherence, systemic and institutional capacity to enable gender responsive nature-integrated development and sectoral planning.<br>1.3 Strengthened national finance planning, action and domestic resource mobilization for nature and climate integrated development. | GET | 21,928,726.20 | 132,782,294.15 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Programme Coordination, knowledge management, collective action, and upscaling | Technical Assistance | 3.1 Effective programme management, coordination, and M&E<br><br>3.2 Strategic knowledge management, learning and communications implemented at programmatic and country level, and supporting South-South exchange.<br><br>3.3 Improved availability and access by countries and at different scales to knowledge, technical expertise, and capacity development.<br><br>3.4 Global and regional SIDS-relevant initiatives and processes are informed and influenced by IP knowledge, lessons, and experiences. | GET | 16,446,544.65 | 99,586,720.61 |
| 2. Implementation of nature-based solutions at landscape and seascape level in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors. | Investment | 2.1 Nature-based solutions applied at scale in target areas and sectors.<br><br>2.2 Systemic and institutional capacity to implement nature-based solutions at seascape and landscape levels strengthened following the 'ridge to reef' and 'whole of islands' approach.<br><br>2.3 Increased access to affordable and relevant private finance that allows SIDS to invest in scaled solutions, sustainability, and capacities, suited to their circumstances and vulnerability to climate change. | GET | 71,268,360.15 | 431,542,455.98 |
| **M&E** | | | | | |
| M&E | | | GET | 5,770,157.00 | 34,939,315.54 |
| | | | **Sub Total ($)** | **115,413,788.00** | **698,850,786.28** |

**Program Management Cost (PMC)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | GET | 5,770,157.00 | 34,939,315.54 |
| | **Sub Total($)** | **5,770,157.00** | **34,939,315.54** |
| | **Total Program Cost($)** | **121,183,945.00** | **733,790,101.82** |

**Please provide justification**

## PROGRAM OUTLINE

### A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

**Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it.**
**(Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here**

### A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

1. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are identified as a group of 38 United Nations (UN) Member States and 20 Non-UN Member/Associate Members. Located in three regions – the Caribbean, the Pacific, and Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea (AIS) – they are home to approximately 65 million people[1], less than 1% of the world's population.[2] The 15 participating countries in this IP represent these regions (see also Table 1).

2. For SIDS, the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)—the ocean under their control—is, on average, 28 times the country's land mass. Thus, for many SIDS, the majority of their natural resources come from the ocean. SIDS are therefore classed among the most vulnerable countries in the world, due to their small populations and land areas, fragile ecologies, vulnerable ecosystems, high levels of endemism, and diverse and distinct development trajectories. SIDS also face unique economic challenges such as high vulnerability to external economic shocks, and economies that are heavily reliant on tourism and are deeply integrated into global markets. Due to their small size and narrow resource bases, SIDS are import-dependent economies, particularly for food[3]. On average, SIDS in the Caribbean and Pacific spend 20% of what they earn from all exports on food imports, compared to a global average of 5%[4]. Dominance of economic sectors that are reliant on the natural environment, remoteness from global markets, and small economies of scale[5] further characterize their economic and social vulnerabilities[6]. Many SIDS struggle with inadequate social protection, gender-based inequalities and limited youth engagement. The limited landmasses mean SIDS also often have very high population densities[7]. SIDS are also heavily indebted, have limited private sectors, and therefore have limited access to, and options for, financial mechanisms and investments that can place nature at the center of their development[8].

3. Biodiversity is an important issue for the livelihood of many SIDS, as industries like tourism and fisheries can constitute over half of the GDP of small island economies. There are high levels of endemic species due to the isolation of islands, with high extinction rates. In countries such as Mauritius, more than 30% of plant species are endemic. Half of the mammal species of Mauritius and one third of those in the Solomon Islands are not found in any other country[9]. The Convention on Biological Diversity notes that 95% of bird, 90% of reptile, 69% of mammal and 68% of plant extinctions have occurred on islands. Island species tend to be small, localized, and specialized, species highly prone to extinction with change to ecosystems and/or habitat. The Caribbean Islands Hotspot alone supports about 11,000 plant species, of which 72 % are endemic, 200 endemic amphibian species, 602 endemic reptile, 148 endemic birds, 51 endemic mammals, with approximately only 10% of the hotspot's

original habitat remaining[10].

4. However, the importance of these natural resources extends beyond the economy; biodiversity holds aesthetic and spiritual value for many island communities. For centuries, these communities have drawn benefits from biodiversity in the form of food supply, clean water, reduced beach erosion, soil and sand formation, and protection from storm surges. Yet, SIDS are increasingly exposed to environmental vulnerabilities including natural hazards and disasters. SIDS include some of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change and natural hazards[11]. As outlined in the GEF programming directions[12], nowhere is the interconnection between nature and people's livelihoods and well-being more evident than in SIDS[13]. The consequences of intensified extreme weather events, rising sea levels and ocean acidification further exacerbates the degradation and depletion of the natural capital that sustains their livelihoods and economies.

5. The socioeconomic downturn triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified these vulnerabilities. Despite low virus incidence, SIDS have experienced a reduction of remittance flows, disappearing tourism demand, reduced fishing, and limited borrowing options for foreign currency[14]. Furthermore, many countries in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific were still recovering from devastating hurricanes when COVID-19 hit in early 2020, further crippling the tourism industry that many SIDS depend on as "an economic lifeline and driver of development".[15] The shock to international tourism caused by global travel restrictions had devastating impacts, particularly on communities and livelihoods dependent on this sector[16]. Disruptions to global value chains are increasing food and energy insecurity, threatening any progress made in reducing poverty and inequality.

6. Tourism represents over 30% of export GDP in SIDS, and in some countries, it represents almost the only source, for example: 98% and 88% of export GDP in St Lucia and Palau respectively[17]. It also contributes heavily to employment, generating 27% in Caribbean islands, 24% in Africa and Indian Ocean islands and 20% in the Pacific. Women comprise 54% of global tourism employment. Tourism represents more than 30% of SIDS' total exports and more than 70% of total GDP. In the Caribbean, tourism is the biggest contributor to GDP, with more than 21 million people visiting the Caribbean region each year[18]. If the region were a single country, it would rank as the 14th most visited worldwide.

7. The fisheries sector is of particular importance for the SIDS both from a food security and employment perspective. Fish products account for about 70% of SIDS exports and are inextricably linked to sustainable development. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been highly detrimental to the fisheries sector of SIDS due to lower demand for seafood and the lack of trade markets and channels[19]. In the Caribbean, impacts on the tourism and fisheries sectors have led to increasing levels of unemployment, especially for the most vulnerable communities[20].

8. The depletion of a country's natural capital hinders poverty reduction and sustainable development objectives. Environmental assets (such as fisheries) and ecosystem services (such as carbon sequestration) are critical for human well-being and provide significant economic and social benefits[21]. Recent World Bank estimates report that the global economy could lose $US 2.7 trillion by 2030 (compared to business as usual) if certain ecosystem services collapse (pollination, carbon sequestration and storage, fisheries, and timber provision) [22]. Global decline of nature is a critical development issue, and one that disproportionately impacts low-income countries. In low-income countries, GDP could decline 10% annually on average, with higher losses in countries particularly dependent on ecosystem services[23]. Furthermore, the linkages between natural capital and human well-being are even stronger in low-income and vulnerable countries (SIDS). This is particularly true for coastal and marine ecosystems and for SIDS, considering that a large proportion of their population live along the coast[24].

9. On small islands, terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems are interconnected and interdependent ("ridge-to-reef effect") and provide protection services against natural hazards such as flooding, erosion, landslides, mudflows, sedimentation (land and reef) to human populations living on islands. Therefore, the degradation of one or more of these ecosystems significantly reduces the services provided by the connected island ecosystems. Conversely, the protection or restoration of one or more of these ecosystems also provides benefits to the other ecosystems and enhances the services provided to island inhabitants.

10. Though there are many commonalities, SIDS are not a homogenous group of countries, with each of the geographical sub-regions of the SIDS (the Caribbean, the Pacific, and the AIS) having different challenges as well as variations in size, capacity, gross domestic product (GDP), and connectivity[25]. In spite of development constraints, SIDS possess real potential for innovation to turn their most pressing challenges into opportunities for prosperous recovery that will allow them to build

back better, greener and bluer. Many SIDS are well placed to become incubators for new technological or nature-positive nature-based solutions[26] that may be scaled up across them and elsewhere. With nearly 20% of the world's offshore exclusive economic zones, they have significant potential as 'large ocean States'.

11. At the regional level, SIDS are supported by inter-governmental organizations, including the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).

**Drivers and pressures that need to be addressed**

12. SIDS are faced with a multitude of drivers and threats leading to resource and ecosystem degradation impacting marine and terrestrial ecosystems, stemming primarily from key economic sectors—tourism, growing urban development and food (both fisheries and agriculture)—that are the main contributors to GDP.[27] Climate change further exacerbates environmental degradation. Drivers and threats continue to result in significant loss of biodiversity, land degradation, diminished ecosystem services, livelihoods, and the natural systems needed to support socio-economic development, human well-being, and GEBs.

13. Unsustainable land use practices such as deforestation, overgrazing, and soil erosion can lead to loss of biodiversity, diminished soil health, degraded landscapes, and reduced agricultural productivity. In SIDS, where land is often limited and agriculture is a primary source of livelihood, these practices can have significant impacts on the environment, including impacts on land-based sources of pollution from agricultural chemicals in the marine environment and potable water sources. As an example, unsustainable natural resource management and consumption in the Caribbean has resulted in the widespread degradation of land ecosystems, mostly the result of unsustainable land management, with increasing competition for resources with often complex governance structures[28]. Market demand informs agricultural expansion and production systems. (e.g., in areas of the Caribbean, banana production has resulted in reduced soil conservation practices and with shallow roots, resulting in increased erosion[29]). Overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices can lead to the depletion of fish stocks, damage to coral reefs and other marine ecosystems, and loss of biodiversity. In SIDS, where fishing is a critical source of food and livelihoods, these impacts can have significant social and economic consequences.

14. Furthermore, tourism development is a major economic driver in many SIDS, but it can also contribute to environmental degradation through the development of large hotels and resorts, increased water use, and damage to fragile coastal and marine ecosystems. The impacts of tourism on the environment can be particularly significant on small islands with limited land and water resources.

15. Urbanization is evident in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The population of SIDS is approximately 65 million out of which 38 million (59%) live in urban areas, and trends in urbanization is increasing. Rapid urbanization represents a significant challenge for national and local governments in SIDS. Growing populations in the limited land space puts pressure on already fragile coastal ecosystems and agricultural areas, which are also affected by the adverse impact of climate change[30]. Urban areas are also a major driver of environmental degradation. Urban centers are also often the centers of tourism, and urban expansion is resulting in degradation including pollution, loss of adjacent and nearby forests, damage to coastal and nearshore marine environments. In the Pacific, ≥50% of the infrastructure is concentrated within 500 m of the coast[31].

16. As previously discussed, climate change is a key driver of environmental degradation in SIDS[32], with SIDS having long been recognized as being highly at risk to these impacts[33]. Small islands are increasingly affected by increases in temperature, the growing impacts of tropical cyclones, storm surges, droughts, changing precipitation patterns, sea level rise (SLR), coral bleaching and invasive species, all of which are already detectable across both natural and human systems.

17. Invasive alien species (IAS) have devastating impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, displacing native species, disrupting ecosystems, increasing extinction, including of island endemics, and causing overall biodiversity loss. In SIDS, where many ecosystems are fragile and endemic species are often unique and irreplaceable, in4vasive species can have significant impacts on the environment. IAS have been well documented for devastating impacts on island fauna and flora, with national and local extinctions and significant range and population reductions as a result of predation, competition for resources and/or habitat modification. Invasive alien plant species and pest species alter forest composition and decrease agricultural production.

**Scenarios - Climate Change Impacts**

18. Current and future climate-related drivers of risk for small islands more recently include sea level rise (SLR), tropical and extratropical cyclones, increasing air and sea surface temperatures, and changing rainfall and precipitation patterns, with future impacts associated with these risks including loss of adaptive capacity and ecosystem services critical to lives and livelihoods in small islands[34]. SLR poses a significant threat to SIDS due to the concentration of people, assets, and infrastructure in coastal zones[35] (**Figure** 2). As of 2017, an estimated 22 million people in the Caribbean live below 6-m elevation and 50% of the Pacific's population lives within 10 km of the coast along with ≥50% of their infrastructure concentrated within 500 m of the coast[36]. Impacts include coastal erosion, increased coastal flooding from tides, storms and waves, and increased salinization of coastal aquifers, and SLR has resulted in the contraction of habitats, shifts in the geographical location of coastal species, loss of biodiversity, and reduction in ecosystem services.[37]


**Figure 1**. Global map of SIDS in the Caribbean, AIS, and Pacific Regions.

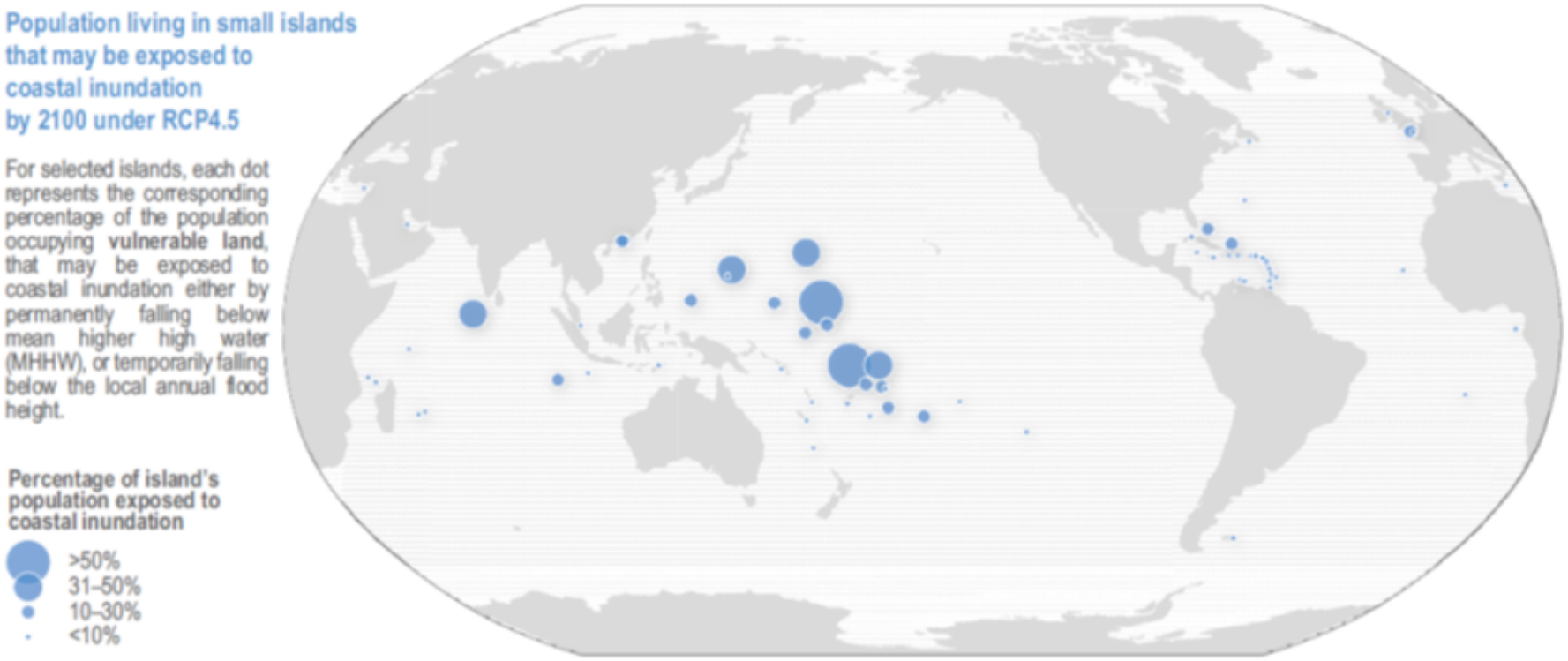


**Figure 2**. Percentage of current population in SIDS occupying vulnerable land (coastal inundation) in 2100 ***[38]***.

19. Furthermore, as indicated in the 2022 IPCC Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Report[39], "*the continued degradation and transformation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems of small islands due to ongoing and increasing negative human impacts will amplify the vulnerability of island peoples to the impacts of climate change. New studies highlight large population reductions with an extinction risk of 100% for endemic species within insular biodiversity hotspots including within the Caribbean, Pacific regions by 2100 for > 3°C warming*"[40],[41].

**Systems that need to be transformed**

20. Drivers of environmental degradation targeted through this program are impacting food, urban and natural systems. The tourism, food and urban sectors are contributing extensively to the degradation of these systems in SIDS. Key to the GEF8 programming is the need to help transform these key economic sectors towards sustainable, resilient, and nature-positive outcomes.

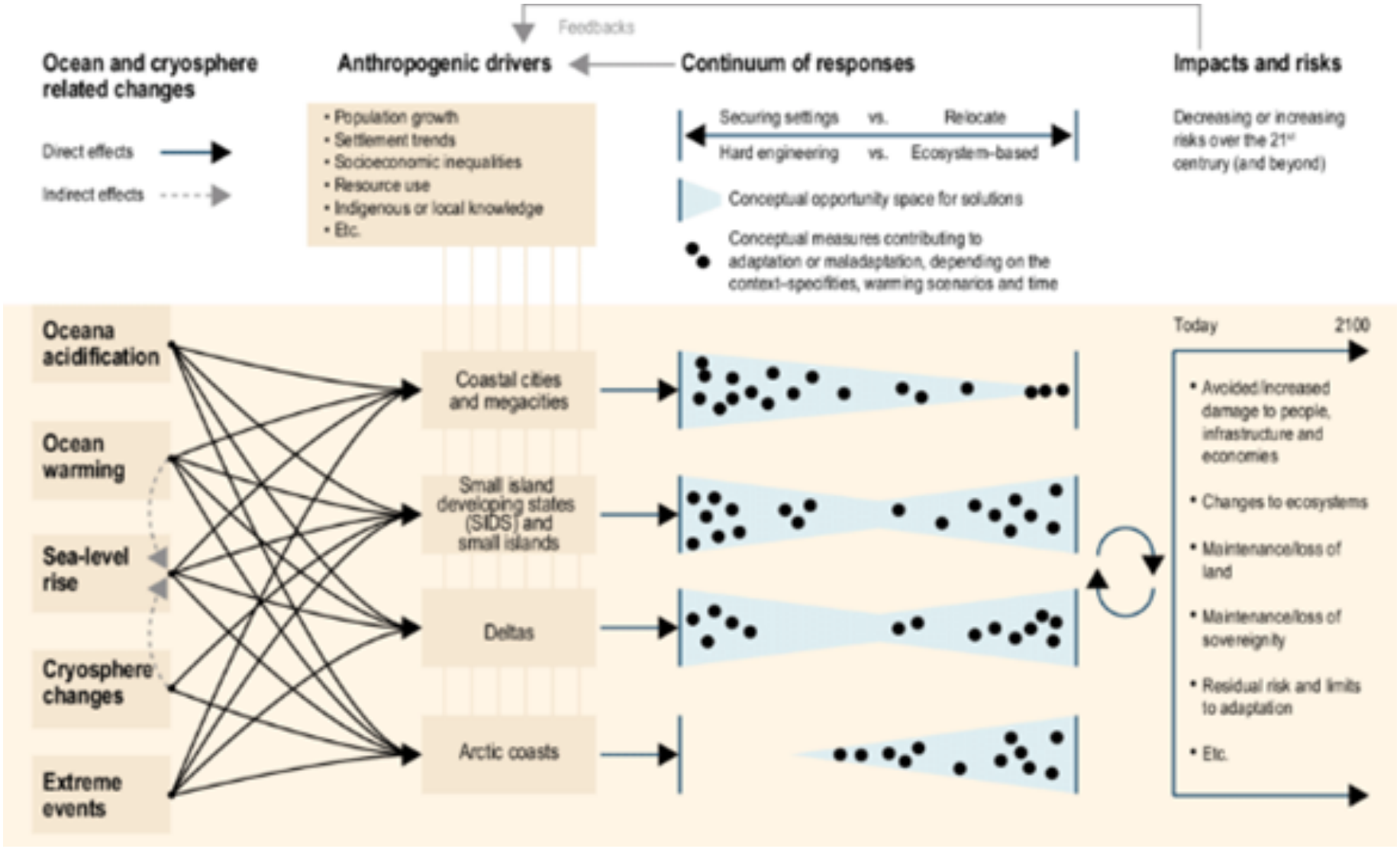
Feedbacks
Ocean and cryosphere related changes
Anthropogenic drivers
Continuum of responses
Impacts and risks
Direct effects
Indirect effects
• Population growth
• Settlement trends
• Socioeconomic inequalities
• Resource use
• Indigenous or local knowledge
• Etc.
Securing settings vs. Relocate
Hard engineering vs. Ecosystem-based
Conceptual opportunity space for solutions
Conceptual measures contributing to adaptation or maladaptation, depending on the context-specifities, warming scenarios and time
Decreasing or increasing risks over the 21st centrury (and beyond)
Oceana acidification
Ocean warming
Sea-level rise
Cryosphere changes
Extreme events
Coastal cities and megacities
Small island developing states (SIDS) and small islands
Deltas
Arctic coasts
Today
2100
• Avoided/increased damage to people, infrastructure and economies
• Changes to ecosystems
• Maintenance/loss of land
• Maintenance/loss of sovereignty
• Residual risk and limits to adaptation
• Etc.

**Figure 3.** The storyline of risk for Low-Lying Islands and Coasts (LLIC).

**Figure 3** outlines the process of risk for Low-Lying Islands and Coasts (LLIC). While not only pertaining to SIDS, the figure (from left to right) shows that ocean-and cryo sphere-related changes (ocean acidification, ocean warming, sea level rise, etc.) will combine with anthropogenic drivers (population growth, settlement trends, socioec onomic inequalities, etc.) to explain impacts on various LLIC geographies (cities, islands, deltas). Depending on the combinations of responses (black dots; stylized repr esentation of potential responses) along a continuum going from hard engineering to ecosystem-based approaches, and from securing current settings to relocation (li ght blue triangles), risks will increase or decrease in the coming decades. Some responses (black dots) will enhance either adaptation or maladaptation.

21. Natural systems continue to be heavily degraded through impacts from human activity, in all economic sectors. In SIDS, this is primarily from the food, urban and tourism sectors. Marine and terrestrial ecosystems, biodiversity, over-exploitation of natural resources, wildlife, and fisheries are all diminishing and are continually threatened by human action, including climate change. The tourism sector, particularly due to its impacts on coastal and near-shore marine environments, is a key focus of the IP's work in this context. Further, recognizing the 30x30 commitment (land/ocean) of the new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the integration of the value of natural capital into national policy and decision-making will be prioritized, as well as into private sector business models and investments. The pathways for transformative change employed through this IP will put nature at the center of decision-making for nature positive outcomes.

22. Food systems globally, and especially in SIDS, are a major driver of environmental degradation. Food systems (agriculture), primarily of rural and tradition, and informal and expanding food system typologies) result in forest and land conversion and degradation in SIDS because of the close connection between land/marine ecosystems. Land degradation and unsustainable farming practices directly impact the near shore-coastal environment (key sources of marine food systems), with chemical pollution, siltation, and loss of key ecosystems and services (such as those that mangrove provide for coastal protection and spawning grounds). GHG emissions, nutrient pollution, and depletion of freshwater resources are further deleterious externalities produced by this system. The sustainability of fisheries in SIDS is threatened by overexploitation of living marine resources and inadequate fisheries monitoring control and surveillance systems at both the national and regional levels[42]. The BGI IP will work on transforming how ecosystems are used and managed by the food sector in order to maintain ecosystem integrity and the flow of ecosystem services. It will support changes toward nature-positive and carbon neutral, resilient production by supporting pathways that enhance sustainable, regenerative, and nature-positive food production and reduce negative externalities. The IP, along with the GEF investment, is supporting practices and pathways that will further safeguard natural capital and drive food system transformation. Importantly, these systems are linked with each other, where for example food products are purchased and consumed by the tourism sector, which can incentivize higher levels of quality, productivity and sustainability.

23. Urban systems are a major driver of environmental degradation, primarily through loss of nature and contribution to pollution in SIDS. Pollution of coastal and near-shore environments mostly stems from land-based sources of pollution, including sewerage, urban wastes, and runoff generated from urban areas. In the Pacific, ≥50% of the infrastructure is concentrated within 500 m of the coast[43]. Coastal tourism developments cause degradation of the coastal and near shore marine environment. Urban centers result in degradation and loss of adjacent and nearby forests and natural areas. In areas adjacent to urban centers and development, including small coastal communities, inland villages, and urban cities, the IP will support transformation through pathways that use and expand nature-based (nature-positive) solutions to reduce degradation while maintaining, supporting, and rehabilitating terrestrial and marine ecosystems adjacent to urban areas using NbS.

**Baseline in the absence of the IP**

24. Under the baseline scenario, national sector-specific institutions will continue to inadequately address nature in decision-making (continuing the siloed approach), and the implications of interconnectivity of sectors, systems and land/ocean that exist in SIDS. Sectoral planning is likely to continue in a siloed manner and policy coherence and multi-sectoral governance mechanisms will not adequately implement integrated nature-based solutions to address the drivers of environmental degradation. Limited coordinated engagement between national / local stakeholders and regional / global fora and institutions will keep SIDS from collectively scaling-up and developing global partnerships that will further advance resilient, blue and green SIDS. Insufficient investments in nature-positive decision making and solutions that support the environment mean that biodiversity and ecosystem services will continue to be degraded and lost.

**Outcomes to achieve changes to baseline**

25. There are also investments in projects and programs and other initiatives in the target countries that support addressing environmental and social impacts from the 3 target sectors, some of which are addressed in Table 2. These actions and investments will provide a solid base on which the program will build. This baseline combined with incremental GEF funding will allow for IP coordination, knowledge management, learning and collective scaling up and out of transformative solutions at the landscape/seascape, national, regional, and global levels.

26. To change the baseline, the following outcomes need to be achieved through the BGI IP's integrated systems approach. To address the current siloed and fragmented approaches to addressing environmental degradation, Component 1 will focus on the integration of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of key economic sectors. Through this IP, 3 outcomes will be achieved:

- Outcome 1.1 – SIDS enabled to incorporate the value of nature into key economic sectors at the national level;
- Outcome 1.2 - Strengthened policy coherence, systemic and institutional capacity to enable gender responsive nature-integrated development and sectoral planning; and
- Outcome 1.3 - Strengthened national finance planning, action, and domestic resource mobilization for nature-integrated development.

Component 2 will focus on the implementation of nature-based solutions at landscape and seascape level in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors. Three outcomes will be achieved:

- Outcome 2.1 - Nature-based solutions applied at scale in target areas and sectors;
- Outcome 2.2 - Systemic and institutional capacity to implement nature-based solutions at seascape and landscape levels strengthened following the 'ridge to reef' and 'whole of islands' approach; and
- Outcome 2.3 – Increased access to affordable and relevant private finance that allows SIDS to invest in scaled solutions, sustainability, and capacities, suited to their circumstances and vulnerability to climate change.

Component 3 will focus on programme coordination, knowledge management, collective action, and upscaling. This will entail 4 outcomes that need to be achieved:

- Outcome 3.1 - Effective programme management, coordination, and M&E;
- Outcome 3.2 - Strategic knowledge management, learning and communications implemented at programmatic and country level, supporting South-South exchange;
- Outcome 3.3 - Improved availability and access by countries and at different scales to knowledge, technical expertise, and capacity development; and

- Outcome 3.4 - Global and regional SIDS-relevant initiatives and processes are informed and influenced by IP knowledge, lessons, and experiences.

**Transformation Levers**

27. By using **transformation levers** in the causal pathways to achieve these outcomes and systems transformation, the baseline above will change. Transformation levers are embedded throughout the programme components and outcomes, as illustrated in the Theory of Change (see **Figure 4** and related text Para 54-56). All 4 levers (Governance and Policies, Financial Leverage, Multi-stakeholder Dialogue, and Innovation and Learning) are essential for transformation and sustainability of the Natural, Food, and Urban Systems (as described below).

**Key Barriers to overcome and enablers to achieve the outcomes.**

28. Programme outcomes will be reached through the implementation of 3 components: 1) integration of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of key economic sectors, 2) implementation of nature-based solutions at landscape and seascape level in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors (scaling out), and 3) programme coordination, knowledge management, collective action, and scaling up.

29. There are key barriers identified that need to be overcome through the IP's programming.

Barriers to the integration of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of key economic sectors (Component 1) include the following:

- Barrier 1. There is insufficient governance and lack of policy coherence in SIDS for cross-sectoral planning for natural resource management given current sector-specific, top-down approaches. Further to this, there is inadequate institutional integration and coordination among sectors and stakeholders and participatory governance, particularly at the landscape level. Lack of harmonization of policies and regulations at and between the national, sub-national and local levels, along with inconsistencies and discrepancies, can lead to inefficiencies and difficulties in implementing solutions, particularly in complex and interconnected systems. These issues can be exacerbated when working across multiple jurisdictions with varying priorities and objectives. Lack of harmonization results in independent sectoral approaches that can operate without considering the broader ecological and social context and can lead to environmental degradation. For example, policies related to coastal zone management may not consider the impacts of upstream activities such as deforestation and agriculture, leading to degradation of coastal ecosystems. Policy harmonization across different levels of governance is essential to facilitate efficient and effective decision-making processes and ensure a cohesive approach towards a desired outcome.
- Barrier 2. At the upstream or enabling environment level, there are limited policies and regulations that prioritize nature-positive investments and lending. In many cases, policies and regulations do not require the private sector and business practices, including investment and lending, to sufficiently consider and account for the value of natural capital and ecosystem services in their decision-making processes. This leads to a situation where natural capital is undervalued or overlooked in investment decisions, and where the short- and long-term negative impacts of business activities on ecosystems and biodiversity are not properly accounted for. Furthermore, the lack of clear policies and regulations also creates uncertainty for investors and businesses looking to make nature-positive investments. This can make it difficult for such investments to compete with more traditional investments that do not take environmental impacts into account. There are also inadequate policies and regulations supporting domestic resource mobilization that reduce, redirect, and repurpose harmful use of financial resources, including through subsidies, generate new financial resources, increase the efficiency of the use of existing resources, and support the release of existing budgets for environmental conservation. There is also limited prioritization to develop public financial mechanisms that will generate available public finances and enable an increase in domestic spending on nature positive activities.
- Barrier 3. There is insufficient availability of local and high-resolution data, a further barrier to the uptake and integration of the value of nature into decision-

making through ecosystem services valuation (ESV) and natural capital accounting (NCA). This includes a lack of data overall for monitoring, managing, maintaining, and valuing ecosystems. While the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNSEEA) provides a standardized approach for measuring the contribution of natural resources and ecosystem services to the economy and the impact of economic activities on the environment, insufficient data can result in decision-makers lacking the necessary information to make informed decisions that take into account the value of nature.

Barriers to the implementation of nature-based solutions at landscape and seascape level in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors (Component 2) include:

- Barrier 4. There is insufficient capacity for NbS and the scaling out necessary for systems transformation in the tourism, food, and urban sectors. Additionally, inadequate human and institutional capacities and national knowledge management systems are lacking or absent for support of more sustainable environmental management in SIDS. These factors limit the scaling out of existing NbS interventions in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors, prevent innovation, and result in weakened habitat integrity and ecosystem conditions. Additionally, the lack of capacity and knowledge management systems undermines efforts to strengthen institutional capacity to implement nature-based solutions in key ecosystems at seascape and landscape levels following the 'ridge to reef' and 'whole of islands' approach.
- Barrier 5. There is insufficient access to private sector financial investment to enable scaling out for systems transformation in the tourism, food, and urban sectors. Small markets, limited growth opportunities, instability, uncertain levels of risk and return, and weak enabling environments combine to limit the downstream actions and operations of the private sector (businesses, banks) and their ability to invest in nature-positive business models. This results in a lack of demand for nature-positive investments, where short-term profits trump longer-term sustainability objectives. Inadequate access to affordable and relevant private finance that allows SIDS to invest in scaled solutions, sustainability, and capacities suited to their circumstances represent significant barriers to implementing NbS at scale for systems change.

Barriers to collective action and scaling up (Component 3) include:

- Barrier 6. Unique SIDS context and challenges are not addressed in a coordinated, transboundary, inclusive, and multi-sectoral manner. There is inadequate cohesive action at the international level by SIDS, which is needed for collective bargaining with the private sector for financial support for scaling (up and out) for transformational change. At the national level, there is inadequate multi-sectoral dialogue to support a coordinated and innovative approaches for nature-positive development as well as limited opportunities to create partnerships with the private sector that can sufficiently catalyze the investment needed to support scaling and replication of nature-positive NbS at the scale needed for transformational change. This barrier is particularly significant given the fiscally constrained positions of many national SIDS economies combined with a scarcity within local private sectors of both available capital and track record for developing and risk assessing NbS projects and investments.

30. To address nature-positive decision-making and NbS in SIDS, several **enablers** can be used to improve the integration of the value of nature into decision-making and improve NbS outcomes. These enablers include: making governance and legal reforms; improving equity and gender considerations; building human resource capacity; increasing finance and risk transfer mechanisms; supporting education and awareness programmes; increasing access to climate information and adequately downscaled climate and nature? data; and embedding Indigenous local knowledge (ILK) and integrating cultural resources into decision-making[44].

**Programme approach and outcome sustainability with changes in drivers**

31. The BGI IP design provides a strong rationale for its programmatic approach, as it offers opportunities for integrated programming as an active catalyst for scalable solutions and leveraging partnerships. Through individual investment projects, the BGI will effect systems change based on social, economic, institutional, and policy changes that address environmental degradation and development challenges in SIDS. Two key features of the programme are **integration** (at different scales across participating countries: horizontally across sectors, institutions, and stakeholders; and vertically among levels of governance) and **centrality of nature for human well-being**. These will be realized in two ways:

- The first is by addressing upstream cross-cutting challenges that include policy coherence within and between sectors, financial resource mobilization (both private and public sector) and cross-ministerial collaboration. Furthermore, decision-making will be built on effective local stakeholder engagement, science, best practice, and a strengthened enabling environment for nature-positive decision-making, and cross-ministerial integration of NbS, NCA and ESV.
- The second way is by addressing landscape- and seascape-level challenges related to the 3 key target sectors in the SIDS context.

(Please see Section B: Programme Interventions for additional detail on Programme Vision and Approach.)

**Stakeholders, private sector, and local actors**

32. The BGI IP will build on a network of partners and stakeholders in participating countries, including government ministries, civil society, CSOs, research institutions, universities, the private sector, regional organizations, regional governing bodies (e.g., CARICOM, SPREP, PIF, OIC), multilateral banks, development agencies, partner agencies and organizations. These stakeholders will be involved at both the country project level and through collective and coordinated mechanisms through the Global Coordinating Project. At the national level, government institutions collectively will be key to integrated and coherent policy change to support valuing of nature and its integration in national fiscal and planning policies, along with participants from the private sector, research institutions, and others key to integrating ESV and NCA and assessments into government frameworks and decision making. Non-governmental national and local organizations are key to implementing innovative solutions on the ground to support system change and integrating these solutions into decision-making and demonstrating and supporting the potential for incentivized financial investment into nature-positive change. Furthermore, sub-regional platforms and initiatives will provide important platforms for global and regional policy impact.

33. The private sector plays a particularly important role at both the national level and at the sub-regional and regional levels. The IP will work to identify and build partnerships with private sector partners that provide catalytic and investment capital at scale to accelerate the implementation of proven nature-based solutions, scale up area-based protection and management of vital ecosystems, and recognise the importance of sector solutions for groups of islands rather than fragmented island-by-island approaches. The private sector will also be engaged as a stakeholder to support implementation through policy dialogues, innovation challenges, and knowledge sharing. In this role, the private sector will be encouraged to participate in multistakeholder partnerships and targeted SIDS-specific participation in private sector platforms and initiatives that advance the discussion and action for SIDS in relation to nature and sustainable finance at the sub-regional, regional and global levels.

**Current landscape of investment and building on baseline and ongoing investments, lessons learned, and how the approach fits into global and regional priorities**

34. There are significant current levels of baseline and investments in programmes, projects, and other global, regional and national initiatives that this programme is

building upon and incorporating lessons learned. These initiatives support reducing environmental degradation and building environmental, economic, and social resilience, including climate change resilience. While synergies and lessons learned will be further explored during the PPG phase, the IP PFD design process is built on these baseline investments. These include both GEF and non-GEF investment. Regional and global GEF investments, including primarily but not limited to, the current GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration IP, Food Systems IP, ongoing GEF-7 Food Land Use and Restoration IP (FOLUR), and Clean and Healthy Oceans IP, have all been included in consultation and documents reviewed to ensure synergies and that the BGI IP is building upon these initiatives through its NCA/ESV, NbS, private sector engagement and finance, national policy and regulatory reform, and scaling (up, out and deep) efforts. Connections and opportunities for further alignment and collaboration with be identified and consolidated during the PPG process. Please see **Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs** (Para 144) for additional detailed information on baseline investments being built upon, and **Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Strategies and Country Regional/Priorities** (Para 153-160) that includes GEF-8 Programming and country and regional priorities that this BGI Integrated Programming fits into these priorities.

35. The BGI Integrated Programme aligns with regional frameworks (e.g. S.A.M.O.A Pathway, St George's Declaration of Environmental Sustainability) and global commitments under CBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCCD. International partnerships remain vital for SIDS to comprehensively manage their challenges and unlock their many possibilities and opportunities. The IP is closely linked to the achievement of the SDGs.

Select country investments that directly support this BGI IP include:

- Belize: In November 2021, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Government of Belize (GOB) finalized the single largest debt conversion agreement by restructuring the country's debt of US$ 553 million. The savings achieved from the restructuring allowed Belize to create an estimated US$ 189 million in conservation funding over 20 years, composed of annual cash flows from the government and an endowment capitalized through a Blue loan. The Belize Blue Bond for Ocean Conservation has created long-term sustainable financing for conservation and committed Belize to protect up to 30% of its ocean space, in addition to a range of other conservation commitments as outlined in the Conservation Funding Agreement. In addition, the Bezos Earth Fund has awarded the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) USD 100 million to harness the power of nature to stabilize the climate crisis. A portion of this grant will help WWF protect and restore mangroves in Belize, which store carbon and protect coastal communities from the impacts of climate-accelerated weather events. The grant would also promote the development of new markets such as seaweed as an alternative to fossil-fuel based products.
- Cabo Verde: The Adaptation Fund-financed (USD 10 million) "Increasing the Resilience of Local Communities through Improved Watershed Management and Land Restoration" project seeks to build adaptation resilience through improved water management and land restoration to facilitate climate-adaptive agricultural activities. Activities also address the agricultural supply chain from the recent agricultural practices to the food markets. The project addresses vulnerable communities in four watersheds of Santiago and São Nicolao during 2023 -2028.
- Cabo Verde: The Hungarian Fund for the mobilization of water for agriculture committed EUR 35 million of tied aid to Cape Verde to develop its agriculture and water management. It will also disburse EURO 15 million in private credit to help set up joint ventures between the two countries.
- Cuba: Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation - MI COSTA, through a GCF grant, focuses on ecosystem and ecosystem services addressing most the vulnerable people and communities.

Select baseline regional and global initiatives:

- The GCF has proposed funding through Blue Co, a sustainable blue economy co investment platform for the Caribbean, addressing the investment gap required to achieve sustainable blue economies through blended finance partnerships.
- GEF - Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). In St Lucia activities include strengthening capacity for ocean governance and coastal and marine spatial planning, developing the National Ocean Policy for Saint Lucia, as well as the Coastal Master and Marine

Spatial Plan.

- The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) is working with UNDP in 41 countries to develop Biodiversity Finance Plans, roadmaps towards a more sustainable future. Experts draw on qualitative and quantitative data, innovative methodologies, and input from a variety of sectors to identify and implement potential mechanisms that will unlock coordinated public and private finance for nature.
- SIDS Flagship on Ecosystem Restoration (Saint Lucia, Vanuatu, Comoros). UNEP and FAO. In St Lucia, this project is executed by the Department of Sustainable Development, Government of St Lucia. Activities include: Develop an integrated approach to the Blue Economy in Saint Lucia (and the other SIDS) through a Rapid Readiness Assessment; Natural capital evaluation of the SE coast Saint Lucia; Blue Economy Transition planning for communities in Saint Lucia South East Coast, including addressing youth unemployment; and Building capacity and plan for monitoring of the Saint Lucia South East Coast ecosystems.
- Transforming tourism value chains project (IKI-funded, 2017-2022). Collaboration has been established with OECS to promote knowledge and best practice exchange across the region. The project identified environmental 'hotspots' in the tourism value chain, and supported the development of a Low Carbon and Resource Efficient Action Plan for Accommodation for Saint Lucia focuses on providing recommendations on energy, solid waste, plastic waste, GHG emissions, and food waste issues along the tourism value chain.
- GEF - Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish). Implemented by FAO. Executed by Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism. Empowering fisherfolks throughout fisheries value chains, and to upkeep their engagement in resource management, decision-making and sustainable livelihoods, with strengthened institutional support at all levels. Support the implementation of strategies of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf (CLME+) Strategic Action Plan (SAP)

UN Programmes of Action in Support of SIDS:

- Barbados Programme of Action 1994: The BPoA prescribed specific actions that would enable SIDS to achieve sustainable development. The Conference adopted the Barbados Declaration, a statement of political will underpinning the commitments contained in the BPoA.
- Mauritius Strategy 2005: The Mauritius Strategy for further implementation of the BPoA was adopted to address remaining gaps in implementation.
- SAMOA Pathway 2014: The international community gathered in Samoa for the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States to forge a new pathway for the sustainable development of this group of countries. The SAMOA Pathway aims to address the unique challenges faced by SIDS and to support their development via the five priority areas:

▪ Promote sustained and sustainable, inclusive, and equitable economic growth with decent work for all, sustainable consumption and production and sustainable transportation.

▪ Act to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts by implementing sustainable energy and disaster risk reduction programs.

▪ Protect the biodiversity of SIDS and care for environmental health by mitigating the impact of invasive plant and animal species and by properly managing chemicals and water, including hazardous waste, as well as protecting oceans and seas.

▪ Improve human health and social development through food security and nutrition, improved water and sanitation, reducing the incidence of non-communicable disease and by promoting gender equity and women's empowerment.

▪ Foster partnership among SIDS, UN Agencies, development partners and others to achieve these goals.

The next phase of the SAMOA Pathway will be negotiated during 2023 ahead of the 4$^{th}$ International Conference of SIDS in 2024 for implementation with strong relevance to the IP.

**Table 1. Child Projects by Country, Sub-region and Sector Focus**

**Cabo Verde**

**Sub-region**: Africa

**Sectors of focus**: Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism

**Comoros**

**Sub-region**: East Africa

**Sectors of focus**: Food System, Tourism, Urban

**Mauritius**

**Sub-region**: Africa

**Sectors of focus**: Agriculture

**Micronesia**

**Sub-region**:

**Sectors of focus**: Tourism / Agriculture

**Maldives**

**Sub-region**: South Asia

**Seychelles**

**Sub-region**: AIS

**Sectors of focus**: Tourism / Food / Urba

**Palau**

**Sub-region**: Pacific

**Sectors of focus**: Food Systems / Agriculture / Aquaculture

**Papua New Guinea**

**Sub-region**: Asia-Pacific

**Sectors of focus**: Food, Tourism

**Samoa**

**Sub-region**: Pacific

**Sectors of focus**: Food and Tourism

**Vanuatu**

**Sub-region**: Pacific

**Sectors of focus**: Food and tourism

-

**St. Lucia**

**Sub-region**: LAC

**Sectors of focus**: Tourism, Agriculture, Urban

-

**Cuba**

**Sub-region**: LAC

n

**Sectors of focus**: FOOD, URBAN

-

**Timor Leste**

**Sub-region**: Bacau and Virquque

**Sectors of focus**: Food and Touris m

-

**Belize**

**Sub-region**: LAC

**Sectors of focus**: Tourism, Fisheries

-

**Trinidad & Tobago**

**Sub-region**: LAC

**Sectors of focus**: Food and Touris m

**Global Environmental Benefits & Expected Results**

36. The IP will support the generation of multiple **global environmental benefits** (GEBs), which would not have accrued without the GEF program (additionality). Target GEBs include: Increased area and improved management of marine & terrestrial PAs; landscapes and seascapes under improved practices for biodiversity; CO2 emissions avoided; increased forest cover; restored landscapes; shared water systems under improved management; marine fisheries exploited at sustainable levels; and reduction of chemicals and POPs emissions. The IP will build resilience through reducing the drivers of environmental degradation that will lead to strengthened ecosystems and services and reduced degradation through implementing NbS at scale and a strengthened enabling environment for nature positive decisions. Adaptation benefits, though not measured through this IP, will include increasing incomes and providing alternative livelihoods that could, if successful, improve the socioeconomic state of certain vulnerable populations, which would make them resilient to a wide range of shocks or stresses. Additional adaptation benefits also include capacity building, financing, on-the-ground actions, policy and planning, knowledge management and environmental indicators. Socio-economic co-benefits include: contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment; people with targeted support from the IP; sustainable livelihoods through implementing NbS; local benefits that include improved access to natural capital/natural resources, institutional capacities in local communities, Improvements to human capital which include skills, knowledge, health, work ability and management capabilities of local community members, and strengthened livelihood capitals and improved food security that will reduce the vulnerability of local communities to external factors such as floods, droughts and cyclones, environmental degradation, loss of ecosystem integrity, deforestation, and climate change.

37. GEBs will be generated primarily through scaling out and replication of action and through the value-added benefits of the Global Coordination Project with its emphasis on collective action, scaling up, and influencing policy at the national, sub-regional and global scale.

[1] UN-OHRLLS. 2015. *Small Island Developing States In Numbers: Climate Change Edition 2015*. New York: UN-OHRLLS. http://unohrlls.org/custom-content/uploads/2015/12/SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf

[2] https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/about-small-island-developing-states.

[3] Most SIDS are highly dependent on food imports, with 50% importing more than 80% of their food (UN DESA, 2020).

[4] Hickey, Gordon & Unwin, Nigel. (2020). Addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in the time of COVID-19 and climate change in Small Island Developing States: what role for improved local food production?. Food Security. 12. 1-5. 10.1007/s12571-020-01066-3.

[5] EO SIDS Outlook, 2014: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/unep/document/global-environment-outlook-small-island-developing-states

[6] Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2010. *Trends in Sustainable Development in Small Island Developing States*. New York: Dep. Econ. Soc. Aff. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1954TR2014.pdf

[7] For example, the Maldives ranks 11th globally with 1,102 individuals per square kilometer. https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/maldives-population

[8] Ibid.

[9] FAO. 2004. FAO and SIDS: Challenges and Emerging Issues in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

[10] CEPF 2019. Ecosystem Profile THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT. https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-caribbean-islands-ecosystem-profile-summary-2020-english.pdf

[11] ISLANDS IP https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/web-documents/10185_PFD_SIDS_PFD.pdf

[12] GEF-8 Programming Directions. Fourth meeting for the Eighth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund. GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01 April 1, 2022.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Rising Up for SIDS: UNDP's Integrated Offer. https://www.sparkblue.org/content/rising-up-for-small-island-developing-states-integrated-offer

[15] Meddeb, R. 2020. How can small islands reimagine tourism for a green recovery. UNDP Blog Post. https://www.undp.org/ content/undp/en/home/blog/2020/howcan-small-islands-reimagine-tourism-for-agreen-recovery.html

[16] Ibid.

[17] Meddeb, R. 2020. How can small islands reimagine tourism for a green recovery. UNDP Blog Post. https://www.undp.org/ content/undp/en/home/blog/2020/howcan-small-islands-reimagine-tourism-for-agreen-recovery.html

[18] https://www.fao.org/3/ca5170en/ca5170en.pdf

[19] https://www.fao.org/brussels/news/news-detail/Fisheries-in-Small-Island-Development-States-(SIDS)-in-the-focus-at-the-Third-SIDS-Solution-Dialogue/en

[20] Walcott, J. 2021. Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on SIDS and their Biodiversity. Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies The University of the West Indies. Final Report_SIDs_draft.pdf

[21] https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-program-on-sustainability/overview

[22] World Bank 2021. The Economic Case for Nature. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/fcc11682-c752-51c4-a59f-0ab5cd40dc6f

[23] Ibid.

[24] Mengo E, Grilli G, Luisetti T, Conejo Watt H, Harper Jones C, Posen P (2022) Marine and coastal accounts for Small Island Developing States: A case study and application in Grenada. One Ecosystem 7: e84865. https://doi.org/10.3897/oneeco.7.e84865

[25] Ibid.

[26] 5th UN Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.2) Resolution 5: Nature-based Solutions for Supporting Sustainable Development. Resolution 5 defines the concept of nature-based solutions as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems and calls for more collaboration and resources.

[27] In the Caribbean, tourism contributing a third to a half of GDP in most countries (World Bank https://web.worldbank.org/archive/website00969/WEB/OTHER/751673D3.HTM; in the Seychelles, ecotourism indirectly accounts for more than 50% of GDP (UN-OHRLLS 2017, Small Island Developing States in Numbers: Biodiversity & Oceans)

[28] UNEP 2016. Global Environmental Outlook. https://www.unep.org/geo/

[29] Ibid.

[30] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877343521000713

[31] IPCC 2022. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, 3056 pp., doi:10.1017/9781009325844. https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6/wg2/IPCC_AR6_WGII_FullReport.pdf

[32] https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-environ-012320-083355

[33] IPCC 2022

[34] Raktima D., Sophie C. Lewis. 2021. Natural disasters linked to climate change in The Impacts of Climate Change.

[35] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877343521000713

[36] IPCC 2022

36 IPCC 2022

[38] Ibid.

[39] Ibid.

[40] Ibid. Pg 2046

[41] Manes, S., et al., 2021: Endemism increases species' climate change risk in areas of global biodiversity importance. Biol. Conserv., 257, doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2021.109070.

[42] https://www.fao.org/3/Y5203E/y5203e00.htm#TopOfPage

[43] IPCC 2022

[44] IPCC 2022.

**B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

**Program Description**

**This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of "good project design" in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here**

**B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

**VISION AND APPROACH**

**Overarching Vision**

38. **GEF's Vision** for the BGI IP is to demonstrate the transformational potential of incorporating the value of nature into decision-making and using innovative nature-based solutions to achieve development and MEA goals.

39. **The Objective of the BGI-IP** is to facilitate nature-positive development and reduce ecosystem degradation in SIDS by valuing nature and applying NbS with specific application to the food, tourism, and urban sectors.

40. The BGI IP programme results include:

- **Component 1:** Ecosystem valuation & NCA that is integrated into national sectoral and development plans/processes, with increased systemic and institutional capacity for integrated development and sector planning. This will be supported by integrated and harmonized policies and government reforms, cross sectoral/multistakeholder consultations mechanisms, and increased domestic public finance for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management.
- **Component 2:** Effective scaling out of NbS, supported by operational private sector-oriented finance mechanisms for ecosystems management, resulting in improved habitat and ecosystem conditions, forest cover, and fisheries management.
- **Component 3**: NbS solutions will be shared and scaled up through south-south exchanges, knowledge management, and building on existing SIDS-relevant networks and communities of practice. Innovative solutions and collective action will be supported by the IP's Global Technical Facility (see Para 130), with finance for

NbS linked to investors and entrepreneurs for potential scaling and SIDS participating in sub-regional, regional and/or global policy platforms or fora.

**Programmatic Approaches**

41. The BGI IP represents a global partnership across SIDS. This IP will be greater than the sum of its parts, supporting countries to meet their national goals as well as contribute to regional and global agendas and to meet their commitments to MEAs and delivery of GEBs. The BGI IP offers opportunities to be catalytic for scalable solutions and leveraging partnerships. The value-add of this IP comes from providing SIDS-specific support to collectively address SIDS development issues that will address priority drivers of environmental degradation through nature-positive action and decision-making to achieve systems change.

42. As described under Section A, the BGI IP design provides a strong rationale for its programmatic approach. Through individual investment projects, the BGI will effect systems change by addressing social, economic, institutional, and policy needs related to environmental degradation and development challenges. Key features of the IP focus on **integration** and the **centrality of nature**. In line with the GEF-8 transformation levers, the IP will promote an inclusive approach that engages diverse stakeholders across different ecosystems and landscapes, within and between institutions, and at different socioeconomic levels. Sustained multistakeholder dialogues and capacity development at the relevant decision-making levels will rapidly catalyze concrete actions in landscapes and seascapes by convening actors from different sectors to understand and internalize the IP's vision and objective.

*Programme approaches for collective bargaining through private sector engagement and for collective scaling up for influencing and embedding the IP approach in global, regional, and sub-regional policy and practice.*

Leveraging public and private sector engagement

43. Domestic resources will be leveraged to deploy innovative public-private partnerships (through blended finance[1] approaches) that incentivize and de-risk private sector investment in NbS, generate nature-positive business pipelines, and develop and deploy financial instruments that generate new and sustainable financing to achieve GEBs. Through engagement of the private sector, the BGI IP will support innovation through an array of domestic and international partnerships developed at the global level and by individual child projects, and through collective bargaining with corporate and private philanthropy. Despite their small size in terms of population and land mass, isolation from major markets, and location in disaster-prone regions, SIDS are developing integrated blue & green economy models that achieve prosperity through sustainable, low emission and climate resilient land and ocean use that drives economic growth, creates jobs, reduces poverty, improves food security. In support of this vision, the IP will identify and build partnerships with private sector partners able to provide catalytic and investment capital at scale to accelerate the adoption of proven nature-based solutions and scale up area-based protection and management of vital ecosystems. Recognising the importance of sector solutions for groups of islands rather than fragmented island-by-island approaches, collective bargaining will drive cooperation with specific sector leaders to tip action towards sustainability and the creation of a level playing field for SIDS. Engagement of the private sector will also inform and influence policy and legislative change (including policy coherence, planning, harmonized incentives, regulation, and investment decision making) and downstream implementation of NbS (including through innovation, provision of finance, and the engagement of MSMEs). The private sector will also be encouraged to engage in Component 3 focused on knowledge management and collective action and upscaling (through participation in multistakeholder partnerships and targeted SIDS-specific participation in private sector platforms and initiatives that advance the discussion and action around nature and investment).

Influence policies and decision-making by valuing nature

44. Innovation and transformation through knowledge exchange, learning, and solution sharing in and among SIDS is crucial to drive action at sufficient pace and scale. The IP will be outward-looking, creating continuity and impact beyond the countries involved. It will include the creation or strengthening of Communities of Practice, committees, working groups, and others that bring together different stakeholders from various sectors and disciplines (e.g., environment, biodiversity,

nutrition, social inclusion, economy, finance, others) to share knowledge and solutions that can potentially attract finance and investment. UNDP will facilitate this through the operationalization of the GCP, and by bringing to bear its experience as convener and leader of global and regional initiatives and fora for SIDS.

45. Capacities for natural capital accounting (NCA) and ecosystem services valuation (ESV) covering key sectors and/or ecosystems will be strengthened to effectively mainstream environmental considerations into sectoral decision-making, supported by outputs of a strategic social and political economy assessment; this will promote greater policy coherence through more integrated and comprehensive planning. In addition, UNDP's Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) approach can be utilized, where appropriate, to connect the objectives of policy and economic valuation. Due to the lack of evidence-based economic data that captures and presents the value of the economic gains or losses in sector productivity based on how ecosystem services are managed, policy-making processes can be more vulnerable to political interference and unsustainable sectoral policy-making results in millions of dollars in losses to the sectors and the national economies, as well as shortfalls in achieving commitments under global environmental agreements.

Promoting integrated solutions

46. Integrated solutions reflect a high degree of interconnectivity and flow between marine and terrestrial ecosystems in SIDS requiring an integrated 'whole of islands' approach across landscapes and seascapes, and SIDS are uniquely positioned to pioneer such an integrated NbS approach that transforms challenges into opportunities. Even the key economic sectors (tourism, food, urban) and livelihoods are tightly interconnected, requiring more integrated interventions. It will be important to broker and expand SIDS-to-SIDS networks, knowledge exchanges, and capacity for collective bargaining on issues of high importance to SIDS, as well as capacity development, technology transfer and private sector finance and investment.

Scaling

47. Through the child projects, and the collective action and partnerships built through the GCP, actions will be scaled (**Figure 3**); scaling "out" (through replication, larger numbers), "up" (impacting laws and policy) and "deep" (changing relationships, values)[2] in the target countries and beyond these boundaries through collective scaling up and scaling out.

48. **Component 1** will primarily focus on scaling up (mostly at the national level) through integrating the value of nature into coherent nature positive policy and planning reforms, and through scaling out with replication and dissemination of valuation and natural capital accounting over greater and/or new geographic areas. Scaling Deep will target behavior change at the government and decision-making, fostered through continued multi-stakeholder dialogue, initiating action that supports the valuing of natural capital and through cross-sectoral dialogue and Communities of Practice at the national and sub-regional levels (Component 3).

49. **Component 2** will focus primarily on scaling out of innovative NbS solutions supported by financial solutions and enabling policy and legislative reforms (scaling up in Component 1) that target the 3 economic sectors.

50. **Component 3** will focus on collective scaling up, targeting influencing the SIDS agenda at the sub-regional and global levels. It will also target collective scaling out through exchanging knowledge and innovative successful scaled solutions to other participating SIDS and SIDS globally, supported by private sector partnerships and financing. This IP will encourage and facilitate a voice for SIDS in existing and related multistakeholder platforms or dialogues where they do not currently have a voice (e.g., Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TFND), World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD)) to ensure the concerns of SIDS are taken into consideration. Furthermore, the development of the GCP and its mechanism will promote sustainability post-IP to help ensure that SIDS can continue to benefit from these platforms post project implementation.

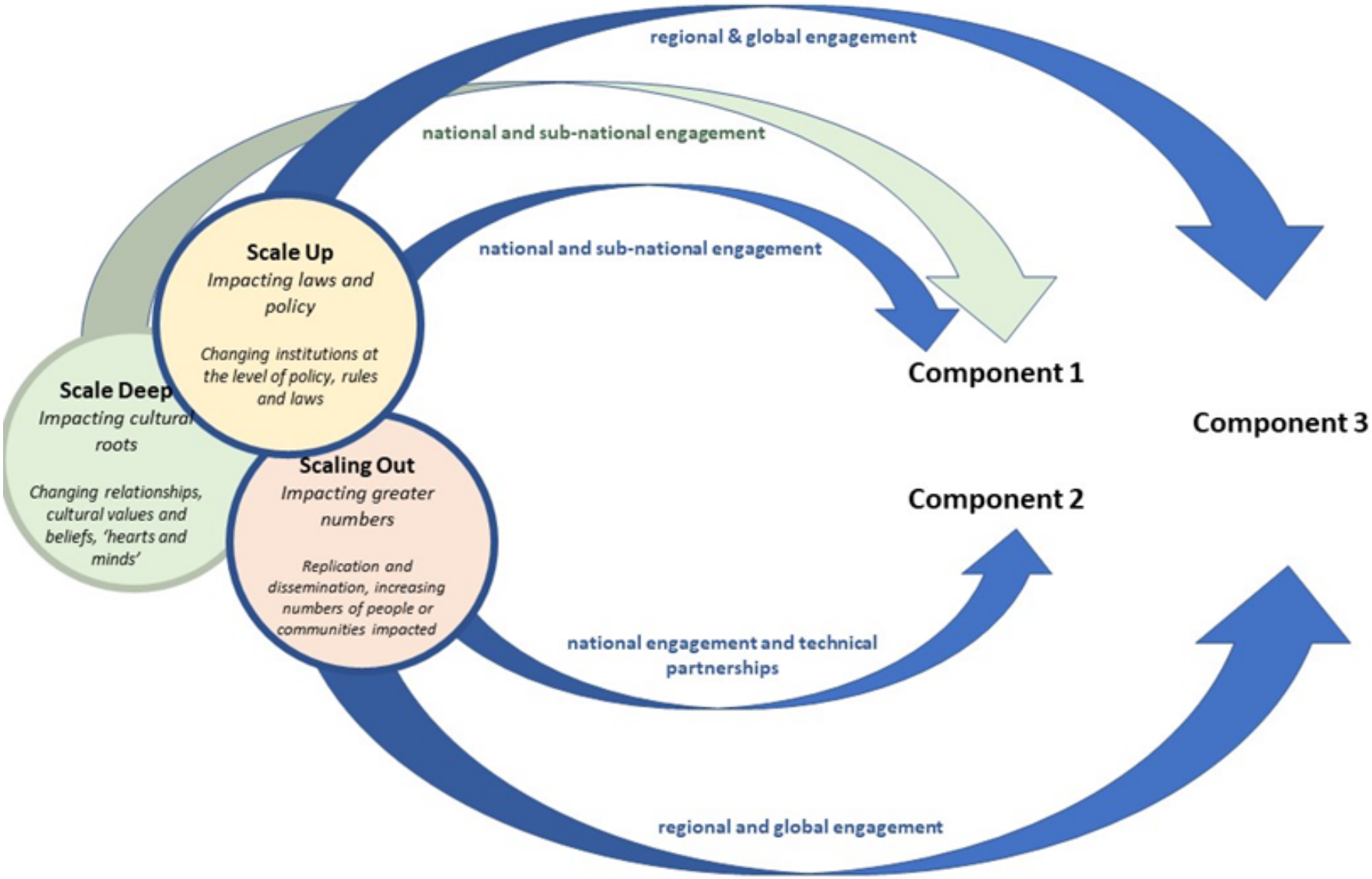


**Figure 3.** Scaling approaches incorporated in BGI programming. Adapted from Moore et al (2015)[3].

*Key programme approaches and considerations for partnerships and engagement with civil society, women, youth, and IPLCs.*

Supporting partnerships with civil society, women, youth, and IPLCs

51. The IP will support strengthening of IPLC and CSO agency that will empower communities to further strengthen governance. This will also be supported through collective actions, as appropriate based on country priorities. This IP will also support communities in strengthening socio-ecological resilience of their land/seascapes by providing technical and financial assistance. The aim is to leverage and support traditional knowledge and science, including from local and national academic organizations and its student and youth, to generate global environmental benefits by being an incubator and accelerator of community innovations.

52. Prioritizing support to IPLCs in SIDS will also be important, recognizing that many are populated by Indigenous peoples as traditional stewards of crucial biological and cultural diversity and the various ecosystems found in their lands and waters. IPLCs often suffer the first and the worst impacts of degradation, disasters, and shocks. While IPLCs have coped and adapted to these challenges, the present-day magnitude of the global poly crisis has seriously challenged their resilience and capacities to adapt. The IP will therefore ensure the establishment of the necessary mechanisms for full and more effective inclusive participation, including IPLCs, women, youth, vulnerable communities and CSOs in both the IP design and Child Project implementation phases, including the Global Coordination Project. Specific support for capacity development will be defined and provided to support effective engagement.

Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment

53. Gender equality and women's empowerment results will be critical to the success and sustainability of the BGI Integrated Program's outcomes and will be addressed through specific priorities, outputs, and activities. The programme will aim to both mainstream gender equality and social inclusion considerations across its components and child projects, and to deliver specific results across several linked areas supporting transformative shifts in the development trajectory of SIDS, including: increasing private sector support and financing to women-led and gender responsive NbS; increasing women's leadership and decision-making opportunities, including in collective bargaining for SIDS; closing gender gaps in access to and control of resources, including finance; supporting women's economic empowerment; and strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and inclusive, gender responsive collaboration across key groups.

54. IP programming will ensure that the highest standards of Social & Environmental Safeguards are applied and integrated in child projects. The implementation of the GCP and UNDP-led child projects will be compliant with UNDP and, along with all other Child Projects, will be compliant with GEF safeguards policies, procedures, and standards.

## THEORY OF CHANGE

55. The Theory of Change (Figure 4) illustrates the flow between the challenges, pressures, and barriers that will be addressed through the IP programming and its causal pathways using the integration of the transformation levers and cross-cutting issues. This will ultimately lead to the desired outcomes, both shorter term outcomes and longer-term systemic impacts and desired transformational change, and ultimately to the desired GEBs.

56. The BGI IP Theory of Change proposes that by 1) supporting multi-sectoral integrated systems, NCA and valuation, NbS at scale, and private sector engagement and finance at the global, regional, national levels, and 2) by promoting regional and global coordination for collective action, exchange of knowledge, and private sector partnerships for finance, it will be possible for participating SIDS to achieve the IP's objective. Key assumptions that follow this include that:

- There will be sufficient acceptance and buy-in by key stakeholders to change the status quo, to value nature with valuation of natural capital integrated into

decision making.

- There are sufficient benefits to incentivize country level implementation of NbS at scale.
- There is sufficient financial incentive and reduced risk (perceived and/or real) to bring the private sector on board to help narrow the biodiversity finance gap.

57. The Theory of Change illustrates the **development challenges** and the **key drivers and stressors** contributing to environmental degradation in SIDS. These, along with the contribution to environmental degradation from the IP's three target economic sectors (food, urban and tourism), are detailed in the Programme Rationale. The ToC illustrates the existing key **assumptions** in place and the **barriers** necessary for the IP to overcome, necessary to achieve the IP outcomes and impacts that contribute to systems change (food, urban and natural systems) and ultimately GEBs. There are 6 barriers described in detail in Para 29. The ToC illustrates that by using **transformational levers** and integrating **key cross-cutting themes** to inform the intervention that target the barriers, outcomes can be achieved.

58. For **Component 1**, the existing barriers are related to the integration of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of the three economic sectors. To address these barriers, governance and policy reforms that integrate the value of nature into decision-making is essential; multi-sectoral dialogue is also needed to bring people together through actions such as communities of practice, working groups, inter-departmental committees; and policy change is also needed to increase mobilization of domestic resources, and facilitate nature-positive investment.

59. For **Component 2**, the existing barriers are related to the lack of capacity, inadequate knowledge, and access to private sector financial resources to scale out NbS needed for systems change. To address these barriers, financial leverage – developing new and leveraging existing partnerships with the private sector, and integrating existing financial mechanisms (i.e., Global Fund for Coral Reefs) – is needed to enable scaling out of NbS, supported by the Global Coordination Project's Private Sector & Finance Facility; and innovation and learning for training, capacity building and knowledge that is also needed to scale out NbS (supported by the GCP's NbS Accelerator), develop necessary business/enterprises, and access and effectively use available private sector finance.

60. For **Component 3**, the ToC further illustrates the use of the 4 transformational levers to overcome the barriers related to the inadequate collective bargaining and cohesive action by SIDS, and the lack of a collective voice for upscaling SIDS issues being addressed through this IP. Using these transformational levers and cross-cutting themes (detailed from Para 54 to 60) and implementing the interventions and actions through the IPs three components, **longer term outcomes and impacts** for systems change can take place, and the IPs **GEBs** will be achieved.

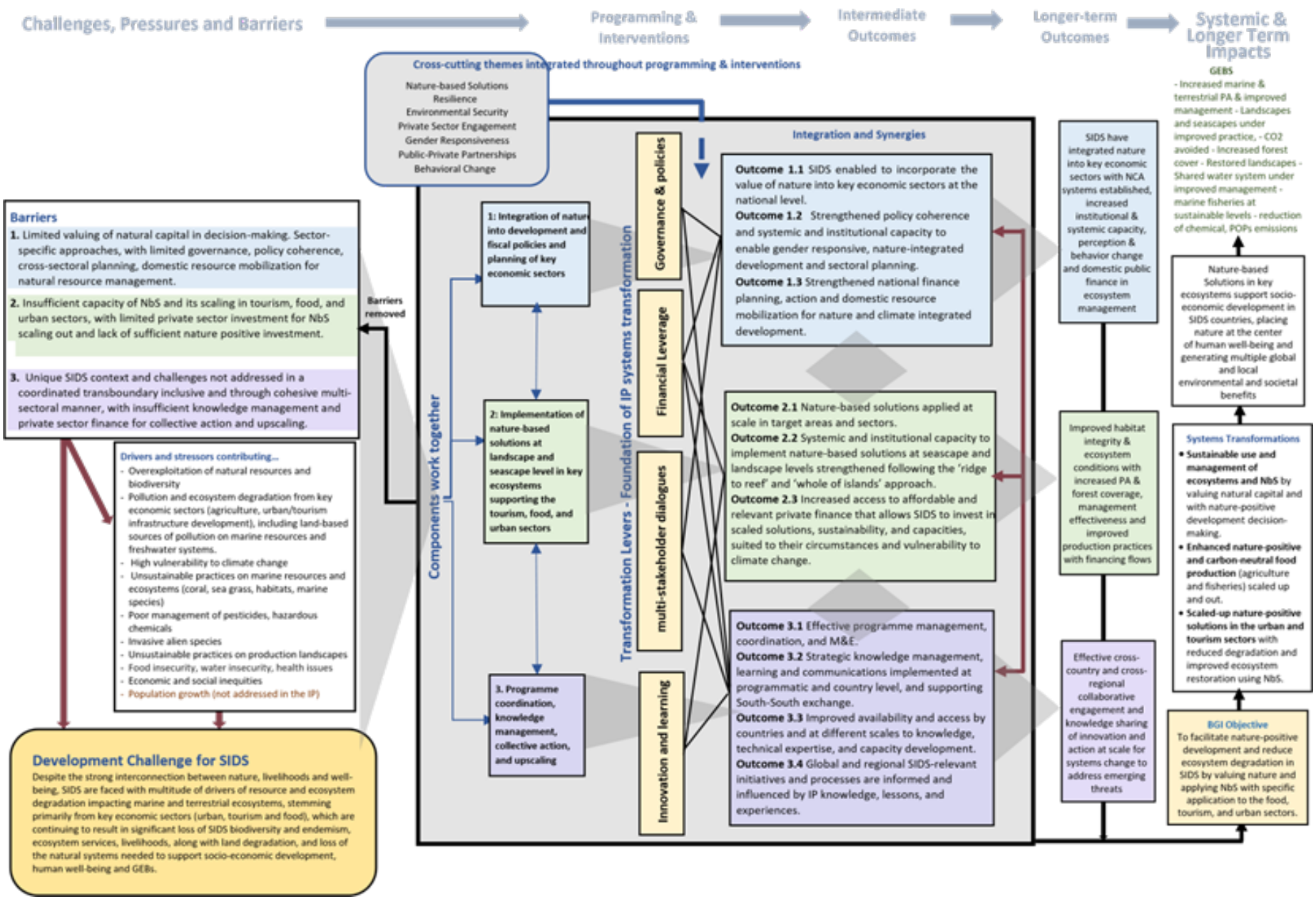


**Figure 4.** Theory of Change for the BGI IP

**Theory of Change and Transformational Levers**

61. By using **transformational levers** in the causal pathways to achieve these outcomes and systems transformation, the barriers will be removed (to the extent possible during the IP's implementation timeframe) and the baseline will change.

62. **Component 1**. To integrate nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of key economic sectors, **Governance and Policies** and **Multi-stakeholder Dialogue** are crucial. Integrating the value of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning for nature positive decision-making requires changes in policy and legislative frameworks, the enabling environment, for an integrated multi-sectoral coherent policy framework that supports integrating the value of nature into decisions (through NCA and ESV) and that prioritizes nature-positive investment and lending practices and domestic resource mobilization. For this upstream scaling, multi-stakeholder dialogue is essential. **Financial leverage** is also essential, including nature positive investment and domestic resources mobilization, for nature integrated development.

63. **Component 2**. For implementation of nature-based solutions at landscape and seascape level in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors, the ToC illustrates that **Financial Leverage** and **Innovation and Learning** are the 2 key transformation levers necessary to bring NbS to scale (through scaling out) in the food (agriculture and fisheries), tourism and urban sectors. Scaling out NbS also requires innovation and learning. While existing NbS will be scaled (not pilots), innovation is essential to learn how to best scale, as well as how to obtain and use the requisite financial resources. **Financial Leverage** through private sector engagement and innovative financial mechanisms is required for scaling out of NbS. Necessary governance and policy reform to improve availability and access to finances (lending practices, financial mechanisms) will be carried out through Component 1. The ToC also shows that by using NbS to scale, nature positive solutions in the urban and tourism sectors will also result in reduced degradation and improved ecosystem health, all of which lead to global environmental benefits.

64. **Component 3**. Programme coordination, knowledge management, collective action, and upscaling, 4 transformation levers will be used to enable strategic knowledge management and effective capacity building to support NbS at scale, and collective action and upscaling to effect change for SIDS at the sub-regional, regional and global level. **Knowledge management (KM)** is a critical element and key to supporting effective collective action and upscaling by SIDS, and KM activities will therefore take place at both the national level as well as at the Programme level through the Global Coordination Project. KM underpins the generation and sharing of knowledge, and facilitates the synthesis, exchange and uptake of knowledge.[4] The Global Coordination Project's (GCP) Global Technical Facility will help realize the collective potential of the BGI IP to deliver value added in terms of effectiveness, sustainability, and scale of impact at regional and global levels. **Financial Leverage** is critical for effecting a transformative shift in the deployment of nature-based development solutions across the target areas of the BGI-IP (tourism, food, and urban). This will require mobilization of substantial technical capacity and financing across relevant SIDS countries. **Multistakeholder dialogue** and **Innovation and Learning**, through Communities of Practice, engaging in dialogue and sharing of lessons and solutions through the GCP's SIDS NbS Accelerator (**Figure 5**), and other mechanisms including platform and in person SIDS peer sharing, is essential to establishing a collective voice for SIDS at the sub-regional, regional, and global level. It is at these higher levels that the collective voice of SIDS can impact **Governance and Policies** for long-term transformational change for SIDS.

**Theory of Change and Cross-cutting Themes**

65. Component 1. Integration of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of key economic sectors. Strengthening the enabling framework for natural capital accounting, valuation of ecosystem services and its integration into fiscal policy and planning, and the integration of the benefits provided by nature (and the valuing of nature) into multi-sectoral and cross-ministerial decision making will take place through policy and regulatory reform. Enabling **policy and regulatory**

**reform** is integral to developing policy coherence to support the integration of nature into decision-making. It will also support the scaling of NbS through legal and regulatory reforms for nature-positive sectoral action, as well as to incentivize private sector capital finance and investment critical for scaling out for transformational change. There is the need to clearly identify trade-offs, policies to minimize the trade-offs and entry points to promote and leverage food systems transformation, and in general the integration of nature into policies and planning. Legislation and regulatory change can also help ensure the elimination/repurposing of nature-negative financing, subsidies, etc. **Gender responsiveness** will be integrated into in valuation/accounting data, policy coherence, capacity building action, policy and regulatory reform, private sector engagement and finance, and decision-making and planning. **Private sector engagement** and **innovative finance** mechanisms will be identified and deployed to unlock market-based solutions and financing for nature integrated development, integral for scaling up at the national level and collective bargaining for SIDS. This can be carried out through supporting policy and regulatory reforms to incentivize nature-positive private sector investment, including, nature-positive certification, concessions, all supported by **public-private partnerships** that will enable private sector investment at the national level and collective bargaining at the sub-regional and global level.

66. **Behavior change** at the government and decision-making level will be fostered through continued multi-stakeholder dialogue, initiating action that supports the valuing of natural capital through actions such as ESV and NCA processes, and through cross-sectoral dialogue and Communities of Practice that will be established (national and sub-regional) around the value of nature and its integration into decision-making in the IP's three target sectors. **Behavioral and attitude change** of decision makers toward nature-positive action will be integral to incorporating the value of knowledge into policy, planning and on the ground action. Multistakeholder dialogue and collaboration themselves will lead to behavior and attitude change. It is anticipated that the concept, language, and norms related to the value of nature, and a cost of not making nature-positive decisions, will become common and over time, continuing to result in increasing behavioral change. Strengthening the understanding around the value of nature and its integration into fiscal policies and planning will *Scaled NbS, supported by **private sector engagement** and **innovative financial*** environmental degradation through nature-positive decision making and strengthened nature positive fiscal policies.

67. Component 2. Implementation of nature-based solutions at landscape and seascape level in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors. NbS is the key focus of this component, where NbS is used to effect long-term sustainable changes to environmental degradation in the 3 key contributing sectors (tourism, urban and food). **Behavioral** and attitude change by the public and private sector will be fostered through capacity building, technical support, knowledge and learning sharing to demonstrate how scaling of NbS can lead to socio-economic benefits, sectoral environmental benefits and reduced degradation, as well as financial investment potential[5]. **Public-private partnerships** that promote investment by the private sector, incentivized by effective policies and regulations, will catalyze investment in NbS at scale. NbS applied in targeted areas at the country level will also mainstream **gender** concerns, IPLC, youth and vulnerable communities into interventions, ensuring they are gender-responsive and that socio-economic benefits are equitably targeted and shared. Scaled NbS, supported by **private sector engagement** and **innovative financial solutions,** will reduce environmental degradation, strengthen environmental resilience to climate impacts, and build social and economic resilience through strengthen livelihoods and access to financing at the local, sub-national, national, and regional levels. **Environmental security** will be addressed through scaled long-term NbS action supported by private sector engagement and financing, which will reduce environmental impacts to food production (i.e., land-based sources of pollution and sedimentation), to marine food systems, as well as by NbS supporting nature-positive changes in the tourism and urban sectors.

68. Component 3. Programme coordination, knowledge management & learning, collective action, and upscaling. As mentioned above, private sector engagement is a key component to unlocking private sector **finance and innovation** for NbS and the transformational systems sought. This is threaded throughout all 3 components, but is integral to scaling of action, innovation, accelerators and to unlocking private sector finance into target sectors through collective bargaining. These actions will be central to the SIDS Private Sector & Finance Facility (regional). The intention is that this Facility will help to identify investors and entrepreneurs with interest to invest in and scale bankable NbS, incubated by the programme's NbS Accelerator, in the IP's target sectors. Through successful nature-positive investments, behaviour and attitude toward such investments can grow. It will provide targeted expertise to promote **private sector engagement** and support resource mobilization.

## INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

69. Country projects will work on priority environmental challenges to address systems challenges to which the 3 target economic sectors contribute – but to which they also have the potential to provide solutions. A global coordination platform (Global Coordination Project) will integrate the projects, partners, and practices into a Programme that is greater than the sum of its parts through private sector engagement, collective upscaling at sub-regional and global levels, policy and advocacy, knowledge management and financial solutions.

70. The overall IP will work closely with and bring together coalitions and partner organizations selected based on their comparative advantages for strategic value and impact. The partners will be learning, leveraging, and helping to achieve the level of ambition and results – spreading through established platforms and knowledge networks (and new as needed) to scale up, mainstream, and incentivize the valuing of nature and its integration into decision making, and scale NbS to address environmental degradation from the urban, food and tourism sectors through transformational change.

### Project Strategy

### COMPONENT 1. INTEGRATION OF NATURE INTO DEVELOPMENT AND FISCAL POLICIES AND PLANNING OF KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

Outcome 1.1 SIDS enabled to incorporate the value of nature into key economic sectors at the national level.

Outcome 1.2 Strengthened policy coherence, systemic and institutional capacity to enable gender responsive nature-integrated development and sectoral planning.

Outcome 1.3 Strengthened national finance planning, action and domestic resource mobilization for nature and climate integrated development.

71. Emphasis in Component 1 will be placed on integrating the value of nature into government fiscal and development policies and planning to inform nature-positive and climate-sensitive decision making using natural capital accounting and assessment and a supporting enabling environment.[6] This component will address challenges to the uptake of blue and green finance mechanisms by helping to inform the design of government policies that incentivize to generated positive externalities through blue and green investments while creating appropriate disincentives for the production of negative externalities from environmentally damaging investments.

72. Per STAP guidance, given the high degree of interconnectivity among marine and terrestrial ecosystems, economic sectors and livelihoods, SIDS need to better embrace and value natural capital to inform integrated planning (land and marine), address policy incoherence and strive for a balance of delivering global environmental benefits with benefits for human wellbeing[7]. While the value of nature goes beyond monetary, incorporating the cost of an ecosystem lost can be an effective tool for decision-making. While decisions of public and private actors involving nature often entail material trade-offs, nature is for the most part not yet part of the decision-making process, with primarily incomplete information on nature's value and the risks associated with its loss.

73. **Valuation of Ecosystem Services and/or Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment** (NCA) will be integrated into multi-sectoral decision-making across key development sectors to support nature positive, resilient, and inclusive development. Participating countries are at varying levels of implementation of valuation, and initiating the process will be supported through capacity building, technical input and expertise. Existing or newly developed natural capital accounts will be incorporated into fiscal policies, accounting systems and decision-making by governments, multilateral development banks, businesses, communities, and NGOs, and

incorporate that decision making process into development plans, policies, strategies, practices, investments, amongst others"[8]. NCA, supported by **UN SEEA methodology** (and potentially complemented by the work of other ESV/NCA initiatives including UNEP-WCMC and EC), will be used to work out the full value provided by terrestrial, marine, and coastal ecosystems, as prioritized by the participating country, and the losses attributable to development activities that can inform policies for sustainable management, including non-monetary values. Incorporating the value of nature through NCA and valuation processes, including an enabling policy and institutional environment, capacity building and required tools and data, is essential for better informed planning, policy, and financial decisions. The IP will provide coordinated support for and encourage countries to use **UN SEEA framework** and its standardize methodology, which will also provide a standardized approach to track and monitor progress and impact at IP level. UNDP's **Targeted Scenario Analysis** (TSA) approach can be utilized, where appropriate, to connect the objectives of policy and economic valuation.

74. Natural Capital approaches include natural capital accounts which track current stocks of natural capital and their change over time using a standardized, replicable approach for designing and evaluating policies and investments, and with standardized frameworks. At the IP level, natural capital assessments involve quantifying, mapping, and valuing stocks of natural capital and flows of ecosystem services to people. Multi-sectoral natural capital approaches and valuation provide the best opportunities to inform the design and implementation of integrated management as well as greater policy coherence and efficiency of investments in biodiversity and ecosystems[9]. There is also the opportunity to use integrated natural capital plans to drive these diverse investments sources to ecosystems, to NbS, to blue-green carbon, with coherent government planning in place.

75. The programme will support participating countries at varying levels of existing country implementation and will help address the identified challenges to the uptake of valuation of nature and ecosystem services into decision-making (see Annex J: Summary of Key Factors Enabling Natural Capital Approaches to Proceed in the Face of Challenges). It will support pathways for the uptake of natural capital approaches, data, and tools through strengthening of the enabling environment by (i) promoting greater policy coherence through more integrated, multi-sectoral and comprehensive planning and dialogue, (ii) ensuring the right stakeholders, including decision makers and technical persons are engaged, (iii) strengthening capacities for natural capital approaches and ecosystem services valuation (ESV) covering key sectors or ecosystems, (iv) providing and supporting the use of tools, through partnerships, lessons learned and tools through the Global Technical Facility, as well as (v) supporting incentives to enable wider adoption, increased budgeting and replication for NCA and ESV.

76. There are challenges to the uptake of valuation of ecosystem services and to natural capital approaches, including limited understanding of the value of nature; limited intersectoral collaboration and the understanding of how much sector activities intersect; lack of available and high resolution national data; challenges to integrating sector interests; limited capacity by decision-makers on understanding natural capital data; and limited uptake by decision-makers (primarily Ministries of Finance, and others) of the available NCA and ESV data. Additional challenges and opportunities are outlined in **Annex J**.

77. The IP will therefore address the gap that exists between conceptually recognizing the values of nature with the science, tools, and practical experience needed to effectively integrate them into policy, planning, and finance gaps that include the ability to draw on existing policy and finance mechanisms within existing institutions and governance structures, designing and implementing innovative new policy and finance mechanisms that can change the status quo, accessing the latest data, and streamlining guidance and building capacity to employ cutting-edge analyses and tools.

**Outcome 1.1 SIDS enabled to incorporate the value of nature into key economic sectors at the national level.**

78. Through this IP, GEF will support new and/or build on existing valuation and NCA initiatives. The programme will support decision-makers to use NCA to inform policy and investment, which will include determining what metrics of value will work best for the decision-makers and participating countries priorities. Recognizing that countries are at different places in the valuation and NCA process, countries should strengthen and build on the valuation of ecosystems and ecosystems services

at a minimum and/or build on existing valuation and NCA approaches toward natural capital accounting that leads to the establishment of a system of embedding the data in national economic accounts.

79. Countries will be supported through the GCP's Global Technical Facility (GTF) with expert-led Thematic Working Groups including on ESV and NCA. Entry points will vary among countries, depending on the status of implementation. Country focus on clear short-term policy outcomes is encouraged, particularly for those countries at early stages of natural capital accounting and assessment, as well as valuation of ecosystem services. The Global Coordination Project will include resources for shared technical support and supporting the **UN SEEA framework** for the use of its standardized approaches for establishing natural capital accounting, working with national partners from Ministries of Finance, Statistical Divisions, and other relevant ministries, as requested by partner countries.

80. Through the GTF, the BGI IP will support countries to connect with national and regional (and global as needed) research and education institutions and organizations that are engaging in natural capital accounting and valuations in the SIDS regions. This is important to ensure that interventions are based on the best available local science, data and structures. Potential education and research institutions include the University of West Indies and the University of the South Pacific (USP). IP participating countries can link with ongoing research and data collection efforts and databases available through ongoing IP partner Implementing Agencies (FAO, WB, UNEP, WWF-US, UNDP) and other organizations (see Potential Partners, Collaborations and Financial Mechanism). The BGI IP will also connect policy/finance experts and practitioners to the natural capital data to support its interpretation and use for relevant policy and finance design and implementation. Furthermore, through SIDS-SIDS engagement, governments who have been implementing these approaches in policy can be connected to others in the BGI IP, which can help provide best practices and starting points, to meet them where they are, with tools/frameworks to implement in an engagement process.

81. Proposed country interventions to initiate or further valuation and cohesive multi-sectoral governance and policy framework include the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabo Verde | - build on small-scale NCA pilots, NCA and ESV tools and mechanisms are established and embedded in national economic accounts and decision-making |
| Belize | - integrating nature's value will be achieved through project's Outcome 1.1. *Integrated PFP framework developed and agreed by Government and non-government stakeholders.* Natural capital accounting data will inform national priorities and investments. Multisectoral platforms will be facilitated in the planning exercise, and the project will identify opportunities for strengthening policy coherence and promoting effective multisectoral coordination. Outcome 1.1 will also strengthen government capacities for gender responsive, inclusive conservation, socio economic and financial integrated planning |
| Micronesia | - build on its SEEA initiatives with ecosystem valuations of FSMs protected areas and natural capital accounting to fully the value of the protected areas and the potential for tourism/ build values of nature into fiscal planning through ESV, NCA and structuring incentives for tourism investment into protected areas and protected area management. |
| St Lucia | - identify viable NbS that align with political priorities and stakeholder needs are identified and their economic benefits and distributional impacts will be estimated. This will be the basis to develop an incentive structure for community-based NbS that connect tourism, food, and urban areas. A stakeholder driven process will provide a purpose and focus on the natural capital assessments (including biophysical modeling and non-market valuation). Emphasis will be on tourism, food, and urban planning and resource allocations, for public and private sector, including an incentive structure for community-based NbS that connect tourism, food, and urban areas.<br>- conduct of predictive analytics and ecosystem service valuation based on methodologies aligned with the United Nations Statistical Commission's adoption of SEEA EA, and selected policy applications of valuation exercises. Detailed ecosystem services valuations (ESV) within the target geography will be conducted. |
| Comoros | - conduct ESVs and establish NCA to support the integration of the value of nature in the food, tourism, and urban sectors. These activities will support the first outcome of the project which is the integration of NbS in development policies and regulatory framework. This will follow the Project's Output 1.1; Improved understanding and recognition of the value of Comoros' ecosystems services among decision makers, natural resource managers and local communities. |
| Cuba | - generate NCAs for food sectors (agriculture, fisheries) in Cuba, and influence sectoral plans. It will promote alliances and dialogues among public and private actors and strengthen institutional capacities at national and local levels. The Project will also support ecosystem integrity in and around KBAs. |
| Palau | - integrate Nature into Food Systems Policy and Fiscal Decision Making through a combination of multi-stakeholder dialogues informed by ecosystem valuations, cost-benefit analyses, and models of a Natural Capital Accounting system at state or national levels. It will contribute to the Pathway's goal of cross-sector data collection and sharing as well as updated Ministerial plans and policies |
| Papua New Guinea | - introduce NCA aligned with the UN SEEA Framework to better understand the value and viability of natural assets such as fisheries and transform systems of accounting in Government |
| Vanuatu | - establish and embed Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) and Ecosystem Service Valuation mechanisms (including resilience & adaptation benefits) in national economic accounts and decision- and policy making mechanisms, supporting gender-sensitive valuation under different frameworks |

| | |
|---|---|
| Timor Leste | - assessment of value of existing ecosystem services and financing needs for maintenance and rehabilitation of these services |

82. The Programme will support countries to initiate establishment of, or strengthen existing, a natural capital accounting system and implementation of ecosystem service valuation, for key natural resources and ecosystems (e.g., forest, coastal, marine, freshwater etc.) targeting key economic sectors, based on country priorities, and supporting fiscal policy and sectoral planning. This activity will support: i) valuation under different frameworks related to ecosystems, agriculture/forests/fisheries, land, freshwater/marine environments to identify the links between an ecosystem and the economy in both physical and monetary terms and to identify trade-offs among different land uses; and ii) standardization of data and modelling approaches to embed natural capital accounting in national economic accounts and facilitate cross-sectoral decision making on national level budgeting. Resilience and adaptation benefits will be included as part of assessments. This can be achieved, for example, by:

- undertaking baseline analysis of enabling frameworks and institutional capacity to facilitate valuation and/or natural capital assessment and accounting (legal, policy, planning and institutional framework to identify gaps, data, governance, including sex-disaggregated data, gender responsive and socially inclusive data to inform decision-making)
- initiating valuation of ecosystem services, assessment of natural assets, and natural capital stocks
- developing natural capital accounts and environmental-economic statistical standards (i.e., SEEA), and initiate integration into national accounting system and provide the necessary capacity building support
- enhance capacity and available digital public tools and develop infrastructure to enable efficient and effective i) collection of field data for valuation of ecosystem services or natural capital, ii) ensure available programmes for valuation data collection, and iii) support the development of NC accounts.
- provide support and capacity building needed to collect, generate, manage required data for valuation and NCA processes
- reviewing expenditures for natural capital accounting, assessing finance needs for natural resource management, and identifying finance solutions to address these needs
- providing decision support tools to use valuation data to reform national budgeting processes to incorporate nature, and the potential of valuation/NbS in adaptation action, ensuring integration of relevant gender analysis and budgeting tools.

**Outcome 1.2 Strengthened policy coherence, systemic and institutional capacity to enable gender responsive nature-integrated development and sectoral planning**

83. These outcome level interventions will focus on child projects strengthening national policy coherence and capacities to enable gender equal and inclusive nature-climate integrated development, fiscal and sector planning, and practices of key economic sectors. These actions will use the valuation of natural capital and ecosystem services data gathered under Outcome 1.1 and foster effective cross-ministerial collaboration. Cross-ministerial collaboration could include Ministries related to Finance/Economic Development/Planning, Agriculture, Environment, Urban/Housing, Tourism, and Trade, Infrastructure Development and Gender depending on the target sectors and context of the specific child projects. In addition, consideration should be given to targeting ministries in charge of addressing climate risks & hazards that might conventionally respond with hard measures (e.g., seawalls). With clear science-based support on where and how specific ecosystems can support hazard and risk reduction, there is an opportunity for the IP to influence nature positive development as well as the use of nature-based solutions for adaptation. This work will be supported through the Global Technical Facility, providing technical support, facilitating partnerships, and supporting SIDS to SIDS learning and knowledge exchange.

84. Policy coherence and capacities to enable gender equal and inclusive nature-climate integrated development, fiscal and sector planning and practices of key economic sectors will be supported. Select proposed country interventions include the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabo Verde | - integrated and comprehensive planning frameworks for integrated land use planning, sustainable management of L&W resources, marine and coastal ecosystems<br>- regulatory and governance frameworks addressing tenure and other issues<br>- mechanisms for DMRV and collaboration across sectors, institutions, and actors<br>- instruments for managing and monitoring biodiversity, ecosystems, and protected areas. |
| Belize | - build the capacity of the government and partners to (i) develop PFP governance arrangements, (ii) design a comprehensive conservation plan that will identify priority investments to support improved management of 34 coastal and marine protected areas and associated sustainable livelihoods, and (iii) develop its associated financial plan.<br>- planning process will build capacities, cross-sectoral coordination, and policy coherence. |
| Comoros | - conduct a Policy gap analysis to understand what are the barriers which might prevent the integration of NbS in the development policies for these 3 sectors and enhance their alignment with each other. Based on these analysis recommendations, the project will support the updating of existing policies or elaboration of new policies, reinforcing the capacity of national and local leaders to integrate NbS and gender-responsive planning in their strategies. Output 1.2: NbS and gender-responsive planning are integrated into policies and regulatory frameworks for national and local development of the tourism, food, and urban sectors |
| Cuba | - existing National ESV platforms will be strengthened by including the private sector and civil society participation; will inform strategic interventions designed for the food and urban sectors, especially those related to finance and sustainable local development. |
| PNG | - support a marine spatial plan, enhance data and monitoring (spearheaded through UN System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) approaches and ecosystem service valuation)<br>- support the National Oceans Office (NOO) and the National Ocean Committee (NOC) which consists of 19 Government bodies to develop national policies, regulations and solutions to support National Capital Accounting and address marine pollution. |
| Vanuatu | - promoting a new nature-centric policy vision through gender-sensitive national planning and policies integrate ecosystem service valuation and natural capital accounting will engage women and youth to design and implement NbS for scalable improvements to critical ecosystems and improve food security. This bottom-up, cross-sectoral initiative will support implementation of gender responsive national policies supporting NbS, ESV, and NCA. |
| Timor Leste | - review existing policies and programmes to identify areas of coherence and conflict between food production, aquaculture, inshore fisheries, tourism |

85. Additional supported interventions that are needed to effect change include the following:

- implement Blue & Green Economy system pathways and strategies in a gender responsive and inclusive manner, and track progress
- enhance and implement evidence-based national cross-sector decision-making, inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder dialogue frameworks and action plans for the integration of nature into key economic sectors towards environmental sustainability, using data generated under 1.1
- enhance capacities in governments to plan and implement the integration of nature into key economic sectors
- strengthen mechanisms to facilitate integrated national and local level integrated land use/coastal zone planning, incorporating spatial planning

- fostering spatial planning for landscape level planning that direct agricultural production away from areas of biodiversity and ecosystems importance (high conservation value and high carbon stock areas)
- integrate spatial planning for landscape level planning for agriculture, supporting areas of biodiversity and ecosystems importance
- develop enhanced multi-sector institutional frameworks at sub-national, seascape- and landscape level, for overseeing and coordinating integrated seascape and landscape management (e.g., associations of municipalities)
- carry out policy/legislative gap assessment for multi-sectoral gender equal and inclusive nature-climate integrated development
- ensure policy/legislative coherence and enabling frameworks to support NbS at scale, as need is identified in Outcome 2.1
- strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks with consistent, clear, and actionable specifications of key requirements for the integration of nature into key economic sectors, with climate considerations mainstreamed, including for land and water governance, tenure, land conversion, sustainable markets and investments, tourism development (i.e., EIAs)
- strengthen enabling policy and regulatory framework and creating incentives for improved nature-positive tourism practices for landscapes and seascapes (e.g., forest/mangrove/coastal conservation, effective waste treatment/reduced pollution/effluent, reduced pesticide use).

**Outcome 1.3: Strengthened national finance planning, action and domestic resource mobilization for nature and climate integrated development.**

86. Domestic spending including public and private investment and lending policies related to the food, urban and tourism sectors need to incorporate nature and the value of ecosystems, to avoid the degradation of key ecosystems on which they rely. Public policies must be strengthened to 1) include or prioritize the development of public finance mechanisms that will generate new public financial resources and enable increased domestic spending on nature positive activities, 2) increase the efficiency of the use of existing resources, and 3) support the release of existing budgets for environmental conservation.

87. Efforts under this Outcome will also focus on enhancing the enabling environment for coordinated public and private sector investment and finance for nature-positive NbS. This will include identifying and implementing reforms to policy, regulations, and enforcement which encourage unsustainable activities by the private sector investors and lenders in key sectors supported by terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Efforts will also be made to enhance opportunities for blended finance approaches such as public-private partnerships (PPPs) and build investor confidence.

88. A strengthened enabling environment for financing around nature-integrated development will assure: i) domestic nature positive financing is increased and negative financing decreased, and ii) private sector capital and financing unlocked through private sector engagement and innovative finance mechanisms. Select Country Child Projects have proposed the following country interventions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Belize | - increase the Belize government capacities in developing sustainable finance mechanisms. Financial mechanisms will be operationalized including the establishment of an endowment fund to sustain long term marine and coastal conservation. Government capacities for financial planning will also be strengthened. |
| St Lucia | - contribute to the development and initiation (upon adoption) of implementation of a *National Investment Plan for Sustainable Tourism*, that will enable income-generating activities and present opportunities for corporate behavioral change. Project will apply the increased understanding of the contribution of ecosystem service valuation for effective planning and decision making. |
| Cuba | - develop fiscal policies and incentives specifically designed for the food sector to promote NbS. |
| PNG | - provide continuity in support to develop the blue economy investment landscape by exploring potential Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and equity investment related to waste management as well as upscaling successful MSME reef -positive business related to sustainable fisheries crucial for food security<br>- engage in capitalizing the endowment of the PNG Biodiversity and Climate Fund, a nationally-independent institution, which will provide income to provide early-stage grants to innovative business models that can attract additional private sector finance through a Blue Credit facility |

89. Additional supported interventions that are needed to effect change include the following:

- ascertain feasibility of prioritized public finance solutions and initiate implementation, including innovative financing (e.g., debt instruments, PES, user fees, fintech)
- carry out assessment of government subsidies and potential repurposing and provide guidance and tools to initiate implementation, to eliminate nature/climate negative financing
- support policy and regulatory reforms to incentivize nature-positive private sector investment, including tax breaks, nature-positive subsidies, certification, concessions, and public-private partnerships
- integrate standards (UN SEAA framework) into programming for data use, and or other tools and uses to support innovative financial instruments, such as deforestation-free commodities certification, payment for ecosystem services, and crowdfunding mechanisms to bring additional financing to those instruments
- provide tools, guidance to facilitate policy and regulatory reform and unlock barriers related to lending operations, standards for incorporating nature/ESG for public sector and commercial lending, micro-finance, capital markets. This can include small grants to encourage innovation, performance-based payment incentives.
-

**COMPONENT 2. IMPLEMENTATION OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS AT LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPE LEVEL IN KEY ECOSYSTEMS SUPPORTING THE TOURISM, FOOD, AND URBAN SECTORS**

Outcome 2.1. Nature-based solutions applied at scale in target areas and sectors.

Outcome 2.2. Systemic and institutional capacity to implement nature-based solutions at seascape and landscape levels strengthened following the 'ridge to reef' and 'whole of islands' approach.

Outcome 2.3 Increased access to affordable and relevant private finance that allows SIDS to invest in scaled solutions, sustainability, and capacities, suited to their circumstances and vulnerability to climate change.

90. 5th UN Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.2) Resolution 5: Nature-based Solutions for Supporting Sustainable Development. Resolution 5 defines the concept of nature-based solutions as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems and calls for more collaboration and resources.

91. Countries can also consider applying Global Standard for NbS across all their site level NbS interventions. The **IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions**[10] is a self-assessment that consists of eight criteria and associated indicators which address the pillars of sustainable development (biodiversity, economy, and society) and resilient project management. It is a standard with clear parameters defining Nature-based Solutions and a common framework from which to work. This approach prevents unanticipated negative outcomes or misuse, and help funding agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders assess the effectiveness of interventions[11]. The standard supports funders, investors, and decision makers' confidence confident that the Nature-based Solutions initiatives supported are effective and scalable and consider potential externalities.

92. The following possible interventions (2.1 and 2.2) focus on scaling out of NbS interventions in terrestrial and marine ecosystems that support the 3 key target economic sectors, based on country priorities. The first set of interventions focuses on the implementation of NbS, and the latter on the systemic and institutional capacity and enabling framework to support these scaled interventions. These actions will support the reduction of ecosystem and biodiversity loss, support conservation of critical habitats through sound landscape and seascape management, avoid, reduce and restore degraded landscapes, reduction of destructive practices that increase pollution, habitat loss, invasive alien species (IAS), and address societal challenges related to food and water security, climate change impacts, and livelihoods. The 3rd set of interventions (2.3 below) focus on enhancing both public and private sector financing is a prerequisite to enable NbS at scale for transformational change. This key transformation lever is integral to transformation in all 3 systems (urban, natural and food) and to the success of the IP's objectives and goal.

The NbS accelerator, supported through the GCP's GTF, will be a means from which countries can be supported to identify, incubate and potentially seek investment through the proposed Finance Facility to scale intervention through private sector partnerships and finance, and share knowledge and learning through the KM and learning platform, which includes thematic exchanges. The outcome will support the development of conditions and capacities that will permit the sustained application of sustainable production, NbS and restoration practices, at scale.

**Outcome 2.1. Nature-based solutions applied at scale in target areas and sectors.**

93. Nature-Based solutions will be applied in target areas, mainstreaming gender concerns, and involving youth and vulnerable communities in the **food, tourism, and urban sectors** (addressed independently below). Each country will identify existing effective NbS and ecosystem/land restoration models to scale and apply the selected intervention(s) in target ecosystems supporting the key sectors.

94. This will promote environmental sustainability and flows of ecosystem services and avoid further resource degradation (e.g., deforestation, degradation of coral reefs and associated ecosystems, wetland loss, land and water degradation, etc.). The interventions under this component will benefit from additional parallel support through the Global Technical Facility. This will include:

- capacity development for NbS through the NbS Accelerator. To bring NbS to scale, capacity development will be needed, as well as innovative ideas with supporting financial mechanisms in place
- knowledge management and multi-sectoral dialogue through the KM and Thematic Hub
- private sector partnerships facilitated through the Finance Facility, and

- access to financial mechanisms for their sustained application and scaling (Outcome 2.3).

Proposed Country Concept Note interventions for scaling out of NbS in the 3 sectors are outlined below. Multiple countries are supporting interventions in multiple sectors in an integrated manner.

**Food and NbS**

95. The BGI IP NbS guidance, following GEF 8 programming guidelines, contributes to food systems transformation through nature positive, carbon neutral and hazardous chemical-free production and helps shift away from intensive monocultures to more diversified systems. The BGI is working to reduce ecosystem degradation and maintain the health and integrity of ecosystems and the services they provide by applying valuation and NbS. The food sector is one entry point to do so, and with these actions, sustainable food production and contributing to transforming the food system is one potential benefit in addition GEBs and societal benefits. Countries will develop and foster strategic partnerships for finance through technical guidance, by sharing knowledge through exchange and learning platforms supported through the Global Coordination Project and its Global Technical Facility (see Component 3).

96. The activities outlined below promote environmental sustainability and flows of ecosystem services and avoid further resource degradation, while also enhancing people's well-being, health, and livelihoods. Effective digital data collection and reporting tools are essential for sound decision making planning and monitoring, including relevant SDG indicators. These outputs can help countries to build capacity and provide institutional support and frameworks and action for environmentally sound and climate-resilient development. Key finance opportunities can be supported through the GCP to mobilize investment to support scaling and transformational change, including across the value chain.

97. Supported action addressing NbS in the food sector (to be tailored to country context) includes:

- maintaining, improving, and restoring agro-ecosystems in support of healthy and nutritious food production, including addressing gender dynamics and equity in value chains and livelihoods
- strengthening farmer support systems for climate resilient sustainable or regenerative agricultural production
- applying NbS to curb sources of land-based pollutants from agro-chemical use, including POPs, such as integrated pest management and biodiverse agroforestry, including neem-based pesticides
- improving community-based and commercial fisheries management, aquaculture and/or marine protected areas management, to ensure local fisheries-based food and nutrition security and improve income opportunities, and

98. At the country level, food systems (FS) transformation can take place through 1) improving FS governance and fostering policy reform and policy coherence, which can be supported by policy experts (i.e. UNDP Food and Agriculture Commodity Systems FACS Team)[12], 2) build systems thinking capacity through systems mapping[13] and system leadership development, and 3) foster multi-stakeholder collaboration, with the involvement of key Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economic and Finance, etc. and their champions) together with underrepresented sector actors of civil society, such as smallholder farmers, and private sector actors, leading to the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms in SIDS[14]. These inter-sector coordinating bodies, **National Food Systems Platform**[15], enable government sectors at national and subnational levels to discuss cross-cutting development themes.

99. Integrated sector approaches (Food/Urban, Food/Tourism) will be promoted as follows:

Food and Urban

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|---|---|
| Cuba<br><br>Agriculture, Fisheries & Urban | - develop sustainable livelihoods through replication of successful NbS in the targeted areas (organic management waste, sustainable fishing, Increase capacity in sustainable fisheries value chains in an ecosystem-based approach. Including:<br>▪ integrate ES valuation and NCA in sectoral development plans<br>▪ implement NbS focused on integrated landscape management, agro-ecological practices, regenerative agriculture, integrated pest management, use of natural microorganisms, capacity building for the production of biofertilizers and biopesticides, promotion of protein plants for animal and human consumption<br>▪ promote sustainable aquaculture<br>▪ implement actions for reforestation and ecosystem restoration. |
| PNG | - implement NbS activities building upon successful solutions and lessons learned from previous projects in PNG targeted at MSMEs and be consistent with the Sustainable Blue Economy Investment Strategy under development<br>- build the capacity of NOO / NOC as well as other Government Agencies such as the Fisheries Authority, the Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority, and the Investment Promotion Authority within the Fisheries (food) and Urban sectors, as well as promotion of cross sectoral working and transboundary cooperation |

<u>Food and Tourism</u>

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabo Verde<br><br>Agriculture & Tourism | - strengthen robust and sustainable food value chains<br>- strengthen linkages between sustainable **food production and tourism**<br>- support strengthening of farmer and fisherfolks organizations to participate effectively in sustainable production, natural resource management /governance and value chains. |
| Belize<br><br>Fisheries & Tourism | - once the single close PFP agreement is signed, Belize will implement the agreed Conservation Plan, and will scale up NbS to increase protection, effective management, and restoration of coastal and marine PAs and key ecosystems, and will improve livelihoods of targeted communities, particularly in the tourism and fisheries sectors. |
| St Lucia<br><br>Agriculture & Tourism | - support activities to transform production systems to more climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable practices through NbS that result in reduced soil erosion, nutrient and agro-chemical losses to the environment, linked to LDN target setting.<br>- support relevant capacity building for farmers and community members on incorporation of NbS solutions, climate-smart and good agricultural practices.<br>- support an opportunities analysis for ecotourism development in the target landscape and evaluate the feasibility of participation in landscape and trail augmentation and management incentivized through the proposed PES scheme to enhance tourism investment possibilities. |
| Comoros<br><br>Food | - develop sustainable livelihoods through replication of successful NbS in the targeted areas (organic management waste, sustainable fishing, increase capacity in sustainable fisheries value chains using an ecosystem-based approach). |

| | |
|---|---|
| Micronesia | - develop guidelines and frameworks for tourism involvement in protected area planning, m anagement and financing, with NbS applied to agriculture and aquaculture activities outside PAs that impact PAs and that can - tourism operations with locally sourced foods. |
| Trinidad & Tobago | - build on initiatives being implemented by GEF-funded projects, namely the SOILCARE Pha se 1, the ISLANDS, and the BioREACH projects.<br>- validating knowledge project to uptake feasible SLM/SSM approaches; improve reliability and reduce operating costs<br>- carrying out market assessments to allow beneficiaries to place their products in key are as like ecotourism, provide school lunches or build partnerships with supermarkets<br>- Pesticide (HHPs/POPs) use will be assessed, and solutions developed with the private se ctor |

**Tourism and NbS**

100. In the tourism sector, there are also opportunities to address chemicals through nature-based solutions, through the use of green procurement that influences inputs into the sector, amongst other. This can be supported through upstream policy coherence and action in the tourism sector (see example from Cabo Verde's GEF Biodiversity and Tourism Project)[17], action that also addresses nature-positive decision making, such as EIA legislation and review processes, ecosystem sensitive gender responsive integrated land use planning for coastal tourism (i.e., Coastal Zone Management Planning), both at the national or more local level. The IP will also align with the sustainable tourism criteria of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) which is a global body that sets global standards for the sustainable travel and tourism industry and for tourism destinations and provides international accreditation for sustainable tourism certification bodies in countries. Several GEF agencies (IUCN, UNEP, WWF-US, etc.) and many hotel chains around the world, including SIDS, are active members. GSTC criteria are the result of a worldwide effort to develop a common language about sustainability in tourism and they consider both environmental and social aspects, similar to the GEF safeguards. The criteria are two-fold: 1. Destination Criteria for policymakers and destination managers, and 2. Industry Criteria for hotels and tour operators. Other initiatives include The One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme aims to accelerate sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in tourism policies and practices to address the challenges of pollution, biodiversity loss and climate change.

Action addressing the tourism sector will include:

- enhancing conservation and sustainable use of critical ecosystems.
- increasing area of restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems and habitats[18] (see example from the Seychelles).
- expanding marine and terrestrial protected areas and increase management effectiveness.
- engaging tourism enterprises, including MSMEs, to enhance livelihoods through nature positive activities (i.e., care and restoration of nature, protected

areas/ecotourism).
- supporting green procurement to influence chemical inputs.
- developing insurance mechanisms.

**Urban and NbS**

101. In many SIDS, the divergence between the urban and rural sectors is very small. Ecosystems supporting and impacted by urban activities include forests, mangroves, coral reefs. For example, poor wastewater management leads to poor coastal water quality, which impacts high-biodiversity coral reefs. Key pressures identified by urban systems include loss of habitat and agro-landscapes due to uncontrolled urban growth, green and resilient settlements, and housing solutions. To address waste, innovative bio-business models with a gender focus will be established for the maintenance of urban ecosystem services, waste management, and advancing the green economy through NbS.

102. Countries choosing to work in this sector may focus on innovative nature-based and nature-positive solutions that can deliver ecosystem service benefits as well as support resilience for highly vulnerable populations.
- enhance innovative NbS for waste, wastewater management, water security, and coastal flooding
- restore degraded productive landscapes in peri-urban and rural areas
- improve the capacity of local businesses to manage organic waste
- deliver solutions in ecosystems that support rural urban spaces (such as forests and coastal areas) and which can deliver ecosystem service, GEBs, and resilience benefits.

**Outcome 2.2. Systemic and institutional capacity to implement nature-based solutions at seascape and landscape levels strengthened following the "ridge to reef" and "whole of islands" approach.**

103. Systemic and institutional capacity to support NbS will be provided at the national level through the GCP's Global Technical Facility. Investable/bankable NBS, public-private sector partnerships and collective upscaling of activities will be incubated and supported through the NbS Accelerator. Capacity building for NbS will also be provided for actors at different levels, including site, national, regional etc. who will be implementing NbS. These will include small farmers, fishers, community groups, extension officers, government and private sector stakeholders and others.

104. National level projects will be engaged in the following activities with GCP support:
- strengthen capacities and instruments for seascape- and landscape-level integrated planning and management of natural resources and sector development, including GIS-based multivariate analysis, targeted scenario analysis (TSA), carrying capacity analysis, land use change monitoring systems, Biodiversity Lab & Map of Hope, land use/spatial planning
- develop and implement inclusive, gender-responsive multi-stakeholder engagement mechanisms, including the private sector and civil society and supported by participatory situation analysis, for (i) integrated seascape and landscape mapping, planning, management, and governance, and (ii) enabling effective dialogue for protection of natural resources, equitable and secure access to land, water, and other means of sustainable production and livelihoods
- support advances in digital transformation to empower local innovation and sustainable business models for nature-based solutions, such as for SMEs and entrepreneurs, by matchmaking with existing solutions, data collection and management, and capacity building
- provide technical support and capacity building to develop and implement scaled NbS in the 3 target sectors, including providing financial and business planning support to SMEs, finance and administration capacity building, and environmental and social impact guidance.

- strengthening farmer support systems for climate resilient sustainable production
- support capacity building for PA development and enhanced management as it relates to tourism use, agricultural/fisheries and/or urban pressures
- strengthen capacity for marine and terrestrial habitat management for improved practices, and for landscapes under improved management and practices to benefit biodiversity
- provide knowledge management and training at the national and regional levels, including on-site technical support, learning exchange visits, access to expertise through learning platforms, and others
- promote the use of traditional knowledge and science to generate GEBs by incubating and accelerating community and youth innovations.
- develop and apply governance, planning and management frameworks for integrated seascape and landscape management in a stakeholder participatory manner, ensuring consideration of the interests of women and vulnerable stakeholder groups. Incorporate Integrated Landscape/Seascape Management approaches.

**Outcome 2.3 Increased access to affordable and relevant private finance that allows SIDS to invest in scaled solutions, sustaimability, and capacities, suited to their circumstances and vulnerability to climate change.**

105. The BGI IP will support SIDS to innovate their own future through domestic and international partnerships with the private sector. In support of this vision, the BGI IP will work to identify and build partnerships with private sector partners able to provide catalytic and investment capital at scale to accelerate the adoption of proven nature-based solutions and scale up area-based protection and management of vital ecosystems. Specifically, de-risked by grants and concessional finance, the IP will establish partnerships with financial institutions, corporates and other potential capital providers in ways that:
- evolve their financial and economic systems
- redirect flows from nature-negative actions to nature-positive actions with climate co-benefits
- create and access new market instruments that promote sustainable management
- ensure corporate accountability
- increase private finance to protect nature
- catalyze local nature-positive enterprises that empower community action and generate tangible benefits for ordinary people
- support access to finance by local business enterprises (including MSMEs) that focus on offering NbS.

106. Private sector engagement and private sector capital will contribute to both upstream action (i.e., policy reforms, regulations, etc.) as well as downstream support of NbS (i.e., scaling out, innovation, resources, other). This work will align with Component 3 of the IP through multi-stakeholder partnerships and will be implemented primarily through the GCP **Private Sector & Finance Facility** to support sub-regional and global partnerships, but also include targeted and context specific interventions at the national level.

107. Building on the lessons learned and existing technical assistance/finance facilities, the BGI IP will thus facilitate the establishment of a formalized nature investor and financing partner network for SIDS through the Private Sector and Finance Facility (PS&FF) of the Global Coordination Project. This network will (i) enable the sharing of resources and investment opportunities among accredited investors including shared due diligence, technical reviews, online pitches, etc.; (ii) create networking opportunities for investor groups, development banks, philanthropies, and other donors; and (iii) promote the engagement of development finance Institutions and multilateral banks as well as national entities.

108. For private sector financing flows for nature-based solutions and businesses increased in the tourism, agriculture and fisheries and urban sectors, selected proposed country interventions include the following:

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|---|---|
| CV | - further diversify financial partners (domestic and foreign) and deepen innovative blue and green economy finance options. |
| Belize | - through increasing national capacities for domestic resource mobilization, Project will identify feasible sustainable finance mechanisms to ensure long term financial sustainability of the project activities. |
| St Lucia | - the project will explore the possibility of *capitalization of a financial instrument for the PES scheme* linked to resource mobilization mechanisms of the Laborie Foundation, perhaps also linked to the National Conservation Fund. |

109. The BGI will further support the following interventions:

- develop and operationalize financial instruments and incentives, tailored to support investment and innovation for the integration of nature-based approaches across key economic sectors including food, tourism and urban. Financial mechanisms will include blended finance, commercial funds, natural asset companies, impact investments, credit enhancement/de-risking mechanisms, low/zero interest revolving funds, thematic bonds, grant funds, Payment for Ecosystem Services.
- partnering with the private sector to bring in market and financial incentives to NbS in the food sector
- provide sustainable income opportunities and increased access to available financing to support the resiliency of local societies
- develop sustainability-based eligibility criteria for access to lower-cost finance for the sustainable development of domestic food and tourism sectors.
- deploy natural capital insurance and risk financing mechanisms to protect critical natural assets and support livelihoods and the climate resilience of communities.
- build pipelines of bankable sustainable ventures and accelerate the integration of nature-positive models and principles.
- support long-term financial planning for sustained management efforts and effective impact monitoring over time by reducing the dependence on limited and short-term grant funding.
- demonstrate nature-positive models of private sector finance (supporting NbS) that can be applied across the full range of natural capital assets (land, water, etc.).
- bridge ecosystem-based interventions with strong scientific underpinnings and evidence-based reporting that drives further investment in successful NbS.

**COMPONENT 3. PROGRAMME COORDINATION, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COLLECTIVE ACTION, AND UPSCALING**

Outcome 3.1 Effective programme management, coordination, and M&E.

Outcome 3.2 Strategic knowledge management, learning and communications implemented at programmatic and country level, and supporting South-South exchange.

Outcome 3.3 Improved availability and access by countries and at different scales to knowledge, technical expertise, and capacity development.

Outcome 3.4 Global and regional SIDS-relevant initiatives and processes are informed and influenced by IP knowledge, lessons, and experiences.

110. The GEF-8 BGI IP Global Coordination Project is a UNDP-led, programmatic advisory services and analytics project, designed to lead the overall IP oversight, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) together with project management functions. The GCP will create a platform for collaboration and sharing of experiences between government counterparts and partners to generate knowledge, link experts, and develop partnerships. This project aims to increase technical skills of national project teams and other implementing partners, increase knowledge and solutions sharing that will lead to transformative action and investment in SIDS, and document evidence-based nature-based solutions tested and scaled up in the IP's target sectors. These technical assistance and resources are intended to

enhance the speed and scale at which national project solutions are implemented in ways that are relevant for replication and scaling up, out and deep. This will be achieved through training activities and capacity development, strengthening collective action through community of practice efforts and actions, engaging private sector as a partner and donor, and coordinating on key reports and targeted initiatives at the global level. Communications and outreach activities will support knowledge management and strategic global, regional, and national level support efforts. These interventions are expected to result in more active and effective partnerships, integrated policies and successful approaches being adopted beyond the national projects.

111. Key outputs of the GCP will include knowledge events, mobilization of partnerships and coalitions, and coordination amongst donors to mobilize resources to priority areas. Participation in global/regional high-profile events will highlight BGI issues and solutions and offer opportunities to disseminate innovative analytical work. Annual results and documentation of lessons learned will help to increase the uptake of collective solutions and action at the national and multi-national levels. These GCP activities will support national project efforts and link the individual investments to help deliver global environmental benefits. In short, the GCP will ensure that the IP's vision and objectives are realized while maximizing the sum of the outcomes expected across the country-level portfolio. The GCP (or Global Platform) is described under Component 3 of the IP. It is defined by Outcome as follows:

- Outcome 3.1 provides national level and programme level management, coordination and M&E guidance and information.
- Outcome 3.2 will support national level knowledge management for knowledge exchange, learning and upscaling of successful solutions at the sub-regional, regional and global programme levels.
- Outcome 3.3 outlines the support of the Global Coordination Project to ensure effective and enhanced access by countries to different scales of knowledge, technical support and capacity development.
- Outcome 3.4 will focus on how the IP will inform and influence related regional and global initiatives that impact SIDS.

**Outcome 3.1 Effective programme management, coordination, and M&E**

112. Each of the BGI IP child projects will establish and operate its own Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, in line with GEF policy. The Global Coordination Project will complement and support the country project M&E, ensuring timely reporting that feeds into overall programme reporting requirements and analysis to the GEF. The GCP will provide guidance for the evaluation of the Project results frameworks as well as the development and application of indicators to help ensure that county level contributions are in line with programming and Global Core Indicator commitments. The GCP M&E system will follow standard GEF-8 policy, with a funded M&E Plan incorporated into the Child Project design and maintained through the GCP.

113. The GCP will provide strong, inclusive, and adaptive leadership, communications and coordination, optimizing the delivery of country-specific child projects. The GCP focuses on ensuring that all child projects are relevant to the objective of transforming the future of SIDS and executed in an effective, consistent, and coordinated way to deliver targeted global environmental benefits. Issues that represent common challenges across multiple countries or specific geographical regions will be addressed in a coherent and coordinated manner. The GCP will also work with the countries to ensure that investments under the BGI-IP investments sit at the forefront of global best practice and leverage complementary public and private sector investments in order to achieve large scale transformational impacts. Knowledge on issues of common interest across countries and regions will be effectively generated, shared, and applied, through regional and thematic learning communities through

the GCP.

114. Each BGI IP child project will carry out their individual monitoring and evaluation using existing GEF M&E reporting tools and systems. These project level M&E systems will be supported by the Global Coordination Project by:

- Programmatic coordination and monitoring mechanism established, employing granular data-based adaptive management, to optimize effectiveness and efficiency, catalyze resources and partnerships, share lessons and ensure harmonized programme-wide monitoring.
- Advising the country's development of their monitoring and reporting systems, to ensure coordination of project M&E systems withs sub-regional and global level M&E systems.
- Providing support during project development, including country's use of existing GEF M&E systems.
- Advising on the approach to selecting results indicators for each of the GEF 8 focal areas, following GEF 8 Programming, to help ensure alignment with the overall programme goals and target GEBs and Core Indicators.
- Maintaining reporting for all country projects needed for overall BGI IP sub-regional and global reporting to GEF.
- All M&E and reporting will follow guiding principles for program M&E, in full compliance with the GEF policies and guidance.

**Outcome 3.2 Strategic knowledge management, learning and communications implemented at programmatic and country level, and supporting South-South exchange**

115. Knowledge management (KM) is a critical element of the BGI Programme design and is key to supporting learning, effective collective action and upscaling by SIDS. KM, as defined by the GEF[19], underpins the generation and sharing of knowledge, and facilitates the synthesis, exchange, and uptake of knowledge within and beyond the GEF Partnership. KM will therefore take place at both the national level as well as through the Global Coordination Project. The GCP will facilitate learning, south-south exchanges and drive innovation by supporting SIDS in the provision, analysis and dissemination of knowledge, as well as its integration into enhanced efforts to reach their sustainable development objectives. By promoting strategic knowledge exchanges and innovations, and increasing partnerships with other regional actors, the coordination project will accelerate learning, resulting in improved implementation and desired transformational changes.

116. UNDP, along with partner agencies and participating county-led best practice input, will lead the design, development, and deployment of a KM & Solutions Sharing platform as an integral component of the Global Platform. The platform will be closely aligned with mechanisms under development by other relevant IPs to ensure coherence and minimize duplication. The platform will ensure that it maintains a strong BGI signature and identity, to avoid competition with other SIDS-related initiatives and their respective platforms.

117. Knowledge management and solution sharing processes will promote efficiency and learning among the IP stakeholders, and will include making available specialized knowledge, tools, and techniques to help IP stakeholders prepare and deliver targeted interventions for the country projects' priority thematic areas and specific to the island or regional context. KM elements are included in all project components and value-added learning activities will occur during both project preparation and throughout implementation. A key consideration for the program is the intention to leverage KM mechanisms that will support bringing national implementation efforts to scale, as well as scalable KM mechanisms that can support larger investments, additional partners, and data in the future.

118. Some country interventions that have indicated specific uses for the IP's KM:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Belize** | - The project will also use knowledge gained through stakeholder engagement and communi cations to inform the creation of the integrated PfP framework. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **St Lucia** | - The project will develop and implement a public awareness and public education (PA/PE) plan to target farmers, fishers, stakeholders in the hospitality sector, CBOs, NGOs and the wi der community around the themes of sustainable use of natural resources based on how ec osystems valuations are considered. Ahead of the commencement of the PA/PE Plan rollo ut a Knowledge-Attitudes-Practices (KPA) survey of the community stakeholders will be carri ed out.<br>- The PA/PE Plan will be executed within the target geography with outreach to the wider c ountry through various engagement means; community meetings, seminars, media presenta tions, visits to on-ground investment sites across both terrestrial and coastal/marine environ ments.<br>- The project will engage the University of the West Indies Green – Blue Knowledge Transf er Hub (to be established) |

119. To support and enhance KM, sharing and learning for effective upscaling and replication of successful solutions being specifically generated by the IP's NBS Accelerator, the proposed structure will also incorporate a set of global Thematic Working Groups (communities of practice) across relevant areas of intervention, including tourism, food, urban, NCA/ESV, private sector finance, and policy frameworks. The TWGs, working across the Accelerator and PS&FF components to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, solutions, and opportunities of across the "supply-demand" spectrum of project development and financing, are intended to provide an additional practitioner-led platform for connectivity and exchange, aligning closely with the overall work of the Global Technical Facility. A demand-driven approach will ensure that themes will be relevant, scale-able, achievable, and prioritized by key stakeholders, and that focused solutions and thus improved outcomes will be deployed on time. The approach will also be gender sensitive to involve women in knowledge sharing events and to incorporate gender analysis in the environmental mainstreaming. It will also consult and be sensitive to Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities' use of and willingness to share knowledge.

120. As mentioned above, **the IP will link with and build on existing KM & learning initiatives** to promote knowledge exchange at the GEF portfolio-level. Examples include IW:LEARN, other planned and current IP KM systems (e.g., Food Systems IP, Plastics IP, Net Zero IP, Ecosystem Restoration IP, FOLUR, etc.), GEF Targeted Research and other research-focused projects, Interagency Meetings and Task Forces, the Adaptation Learning Mechanism, GEF learning missions with STAP involvement, and related events and initiatives such as the Global Fund for Coral Reefs REEF+ Knowledge & Finance Accelerator.

121. The Thematic Working Groups, which will operate as active Communities of Practice, will link these groups to the development and use of solutions and opportunities cultivated by the NbS Accelerator and the Private Sector & Finance Facility. This will provide both technical support, innovation, and solutions, and facilitate scaling and private sector partnership to support country and/or collective action. Specialized knowledge tools and techniques will be further explored during the PPG phase and will build on successful knowledge management mechanisms and processes that are working at the sub-regional and global level. KM processes will also be adaptive and flexible.

122. Furthering strategic knowledge management, learning and communications, the GCP will:

- develop (or build on existing) communication and knowledge management systems for south-south learning, knowledge exchange and collaboration.
- support a holistic local innovation network support to connect academia, private sector and institutions to enable open data, interoperability and knowledge exchange.

Role of the Global Coordination Unit for KM

123. The GCU will play a key role in the development and dissemination of IP knowledge products and materials on key themes and by sub/region. For example,

knowledge and learning tools that will strengthen the capacities of countries to undertake nature-positive finance reforms will be developed (see **Annex K** for list of initiatives and solutions for knowledge management that build on stakeholder identified successes). Products to be developed may include a compendium of locally-led natural capital, valuation & NbS projects and initiatives for replication by region, policy briefs on applying NbS in SIDS, or a primer on leveraging alternate sources of finance to support national scaling efforts, etc. It will further document and disseminate country and local level case studies of different aspects of successful finance initiatives and mechanisms for possible replication in other countries and territories.

BGI-IP will build on existing KM and learning structures and opportunities to meet virtually and in-person

124. In the **Pacific Region**, there are existing **Communities of Practice** (CoP) throughout the islands that have proven successful for information exchange and for supporting collective action. In addition, the GEF-7 Food Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) IP uses the Food and Agricultural Commodities Systems (FACS) Community as a CoP for all the Country Projects stakeholders to learn through sharing, but also for Country Project docking into the FOLUR Global Platorm. This CoP (for **Food Systems**) can be scaled out to include additional countries, including participating islands of the BGI IP and hence serve its needs in terms of knowledge sharing but also delivery of technical and partnership services related to Food Systems transformation. With respect to the tourism sector, the Pacific is currently working with the **Association of SP Tourism Operators** (SPTO), and this successful mechanism for knowledge exchange and collective action should be considered for other participating IP countries and for different systems and themes being addressed in the Country Child Project. In addition, through the **Global Island Partnership (GLISPA)**, the Communities of Practice in the Pacific Region, though collective action, are addressing policy and a regional and global level.

125. Knowledge and Collective Action will be led by the Global Coordination child project with elements integrated across all the child projects. **Annex K** further details global and regional mechanisms and platforms in order to build on existing solutions (outputs of Pacific Island consultations). The IP will explore additional KM Platforms for collaboration with the GCP, Asia-Pacific Knowledge Management Hub (UNESCAP), and ECLAC in the Caribbean (Regional KM Platform for SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean), the Latin America and the Caribbean knowledge platform (IFAD, a platform for sharing lessons learned and good practices elements for the sustainable development of rural territories), and others. Sports for Nature Framework is a creative means to deliver transformative nature positive action across sports by 2030 and beyond, enabling sports to champion nature and contribute to its protection and restoration. IUCN is working with UNOC and SPREP on sporting events including Pacific Games and 2032 Brisbane Olympics.

**Outcome 3.3 Improved availability and access by countries and at different scales to knowledge, technical expertise, and capacity development**

126. The Global Technical Facility (GTF) supports country interventions, collective action between islands, and technical assistance for scaling of innovation. It will implement two distinct, but interrelated, support facilities: The SIDS Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Accelerator and the SIDS Private Sector & Finance Facility (PS&FF), which are closely linked with the Thematic Working Groups and KM for collective action and scaled (up and out) results. The NbS Accelerator will focus on supporting the supply of high-quality nature-integrated projects and will convene actors to provide innovation-driven technical assistance to local project developers (i.e., MSMEs). The PS&FF will focus on generating demand for high-quality nature-integrated projects and investments within SIDS through partnerships. Together, the NbS Accelerator, Thematic Hub and KM, and the PS&FF, including collective bargaining with the private sector, will bridge the knowledge-action-finance gap in SIDS (see **Annex C** for details).

127. The Global Technical Facility supports country interventions, collective action and synergies between islands, and private sector partnerships to provide financial support for scaling out of innovation and to effect systems change, and collective scaling up at the sub-regional, regional and global levels (Outcome 3.4). It will also support collective action and synergies between islands, partnerships at the global level with private sector for effective resource mobilization and collective bargaining to ensure financial support for scaling of innovation and effect systems change. This capacity development will include the organization of global and regional IP workshops.

128. Collaborating partners will support these initiatives to build capacity, enable knowledge exchange, support financing opportunities at the local, national, sub-regional and global scale. These have been indicated throughout the component outcomes along with aligned initiatives. Partnerships and collaborating initiatives will be further explored and defined during the GCP PPG phase. The GEF is also building capacity for KM on gender equality and the environment through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Gender, and this IP will seek to ensure linkages for effective gender action.

129. The Global Technical Facility provides access by countries and at different scales to knowledge, technical expertise, and capacity development to support national action and collective scale-up of viable solutions:

- thematic technical support facilities established to channel expertise and tools per sector with emphasis on innovation and transformation, bringing in new types of expertise to support new way of doing business. This would include targeted and SIDS specific technical support around valuation, NCA, TSA, NbS (expertise and data support), policy reform, and multistakeholder mechanisms for improved policy coherence, planning and resource alignments, and systems leadership.
- portal for solutions sharing and scaling, by connecting country projects to a global network of SIDS peers (where possible, connect with and build on existing networks and platforms such as SIDS Data Platform, GFCR REEF+ Accelerator and the PANORAMA Solution Platform)
- capacity building at the sub-regional and national level, including harmonized learning, tools and guidance to enhance institutional capabilities around NbS, valuation, and policy coherence
- collect and utilize robust sex-disaggregated data, gender analysis, and data on existing gender gaps to identify context specific and fit-for-purpose actions, and to mainstream gender considerations into strategies, plans, solutions.
- specific to women's economic empowerment and closing gender gaps in management of natural resources, use collected sex-disaggregated data to support gender equality in the management of natural resources.
- technical support will provide expertise, guidance, learning and facilitate best practice solutions related to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- site-based hands-on continuous capacity development and learning through knowledge and tools that deliver tailored strategies, plans, solutions, particularly as it relates to implementation and scaling NbS interventions and access to and use of supporting private sector finance mechanisms.

**Outcome 3.4. Global and regional SIDS-relevant initiatives and processes are informed and influenced by IP knowledge, lessons, and experiences**

130. Through collective action of SIDS and successful engagement of sub-regional bodies supported through the BGI IP, SIDS can secure a seat at the table to address and potentially influence the direction of sub-regional and global action. Through the catalytic use of GEF funds, the IP will demonstrate solutions bridging policy and practice that can be scaled up globally in SIDS and beyond.

131. Through this collective action of SIDS, SIDS can continue to have a voice to influence regional governing bodies with potential to inform and influence global processes and initiatives. The GCP will ensure that the programme is outward looking and creating continuity and impact beyond the countries involved. This will include focus on engagement with sub-regional governing bodies and on integrating nature in development and policy frameworks[20]. UNDP, along with IP partners, will facilitate collective action under the program by bringing to bear its experience as convener and leader of global and regional initiatives and fora for SIDS. This will include leveraging experience with initiatives such as the current and future SAMOA Pathway; and by continuing its work with regional organizations such as CARICOM, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), SPREP, Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), and other regional centers of excellence that promote sustainability, efficiency and learning across SIDS. The GCP will ensure that the programme is outward looking and creating continuity and impact beyond the countries involved. Through the catalytic use of GEF funds, the IP will demonstrate solutions bridging policy and practice that can be scaled up globally in SIDS and beyond.

132. The GCP will promote evidence-based, data-driven operational support and services, including, private sector engagement, resource mobilization (including supporting negotiations for external finance), and leveraging SIDS-based multi stakeholder bodies/platforms to encourage the needed policy change/coherence for nature based/positive development at the sub-regional level for transformative change. These efforts will be linked closely to the NbS Accelerator to ensure that lessons and replicable & scalable NbS are rapidly and effectively shared within the IP and beyond with the global SIDS community.

133. These activities will include:

- active engagement with global SIDS platforms and frameworks (e.g., SAMOA Pathway) and other SIDS-relevant global processes and initiatives, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Business for Nature, Task Force for Nature-related Disclosure.
- support existing/develop new inter, intra-regional and global SIDS multi-stakeholder partnerships and governance entities to facilitate integrated interventions, sustained and scaled up action and build linkages with external platforms and initiatives.
- establish new or strengthen existing multi-stakeholder platforms to encourage collective decision-making, action, and feed innovation (i.e., finance for coastal zone management)

**BGI IP Governance & Implementation Arrangements**

134. The BGI IP will be delivered by Global Coordination Project (GCP), implemented by the IP's Lead Agency, UNDP. UNDP's leadership of the IP and the GCP will be managed on a collaborative and consultative basis with the GEF Secretariat and Agency Partners. The GCP will be comprised of a BGI IP Steering Committee (PSC), Global Coordination Unit, and the Global Technical committee. Subject to the results of the detailed design process, the principal structures to be put in place will be as follows in Figure 6. Through this structure, the IP will be able to connect, engage, strengthen and expand a community that can deliver on project and Programme goals.

BGI IP Steering Committee (PSC)

135. The PSC will be chaired by UNDP as the BGI IP Lead Agency and will comprise the Global Environmental Facility Secretariat (GEF Sec), IP Implementing Agencies (WB, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, WWF-US), and key partners (to be detailed during PPG). The PSC will provide an overall, high-level, coordination of the technical alignment and synergy between the IP's components and a monitoring platform during the preparation and implementation phases of the BGI IP. It will also play an important role in ensuring that the Country Projects align with the Program's objectives, theory of change, and will leverage opportunities to enhance capacity and project quality. The PSC will meet every 6 months to track progress, take strategic, technical, and operational decisions, facilitate adaptive management of the IP, and promote effective implementation of the IP. Face-to-face annual meetings will take place, as possible, in a different project location to increase uptake of lessons and build synergies. Details of the PSC's membership and functioning will be further defined during the PPG process for the GCP.

Programme Advisory Group (PAG)

136. The PAG will oversee and provide strategic and technical inputs into the implementation of the GCP and alignment and coordination of the child projects. The PAG will be chaired by the UNDP as Lead Agency, which will also act as the secretariat for the PAG, convening meetings and providing necessary documentation and meeting notes. Participation will consist of representation of UN Agencies, GEF Implementing Agencies participating in the IP (WB, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, WWF-US), strategic partners including regional SIDS organizations and multilateral banks, other relevant partners including multilateral private sector, the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). The PAG is anticipated to meet bi-monthly.

137. The PAG was established and convened for the PFD development phase, and the PAG for the Implementation Phase of the IP will be constituted with modified membership as appropriate for implementation of the Programme (GCP). Details of the PSC's membership and functioning, including a detailed Terms of Reference, will be further defined during the PPG process for the GCP.

BGI IP Global Coordination Unit (GCU)

138. The GCP's Global Coordination Unit will be hosted by UNDP. Specifically, the GCU will be responsible for overarching management and coherence of the BGI-IP through workstreams including day-to-day programmatic coordination, capacity development, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, adaptive management, technical

coherence and advice, compliance, knowledge management, cross-project collaboration and networking, and facilitation of joint learning, solutions sharing, and upscaling efforts.

139. The GCU will potentially include a CTA for provision of expert technical input and advice across the IP portfolio and coordination of thematic working groups. The GCU will also include a Safeguards & Risks Technical Specialist. While each agency will be expected to follow its own Safeguards policies, procedures, and standards, through the GCP, SESP due diligence and performance will be monitored across the IP. The GCU will provide support and advice on where SES gaps or issues emerge in the context of the child projects.

140. The GCU is responsible for the delivery of the Global Technical Facility detailed below. The GCU will further optimize strategic engagement with key multi-stakeholder bodies and platforms for policy coherence and change at global, regional, and national levels. This will be done through collective action and a clear agenda established in collaboration with the IP's country and institutional partners, to assure a seat at the table on policy and related discussions relevant to SIDS and the IP context. This can take place through working with a regional body such as CARICOM to integrate a SIDS agenda (IP related) into regional planning or policy. This could subsequently become part of a larger global agenda. This "seat at the table" can also be with the private sector, such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and Business for Nature, Task Force for Nature-related Disclosure. It will also ensure inclusivity through gender equity, social and environmental safeguards. It will prioritize programmatic communications and outreach to ensure that SIDS beyond the IP are informed and aware of solutions and approaches demonstrated by the IP. The GCU reports to the GCP Steering Committee, per **Figure 5** below:

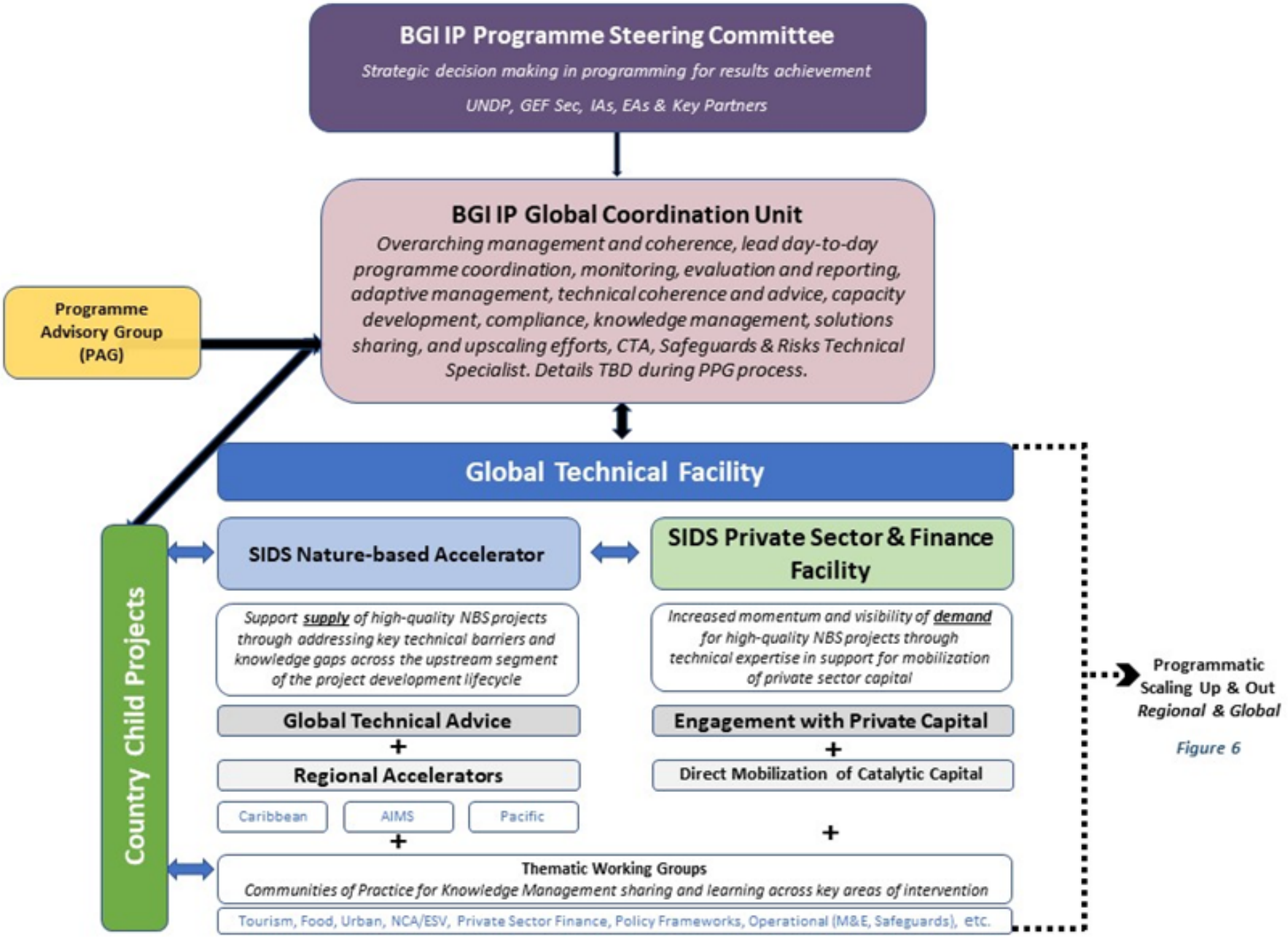


**Figure 5**. GCP Programme Structure

Global Technical Facility

141. The Global Technical Facility (GTF) supports country interventions, collective action between islands, and technical assistance for scaling out of innovation. It will implement two distinct, but interrelated, support facilities: The SIDS Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Accelerator and the SIDS Private Sector & Finance Facility (PS&FF), linked with the Thematic Working Groups and KM for collective action and scaled results. The NbS Accelerator will focus on supporting the supply of high-quality nature-integrated projects and will convene actors to provide innovation-driven technical assistance to local project developers (i.e., MSMEs). It is hoped that the NbS Accelerator can be anchored in existing regional SIDS bodies for sustainability. Through demonstration of successful investable NbS solutions, the PS&FF will focus on generating demand for high-quality nature-integrated projects and investments within SIDS through partnerships. Together, the NbS Accelerator, PS&FF and Thematic Working Groups will assure effective collective bargaining with target sectors and will bridge the knowledge-action-investment gap to ensure effective implementation of NbS on the ground in SIDS.

**Mobilizing Resources, Partnerships and Leveraging Investment**

142. Effecting a transformative shift in the deployment of nature-based development solutions across the target areas of the BGI-IP (tourism, food, and urban) will require mobilization of substantial technical capacity and financing across relevant SIDS countries. In order to address key existing barriers to this dynamic – including the fiscally constrained position of many national SIDS economies, combined with a scarcity within local private sectors of both available capital and track record with developing and risk assessing NbS projects and investments – the IP proposes the development and implementation of the NbS Accelerator and PS&FF.

143. Partnerships and collaboration will be key to providing the technical support needed for countries and will also be key to the outward focus of the IP through integrating aligned institutions, programmes, organizations to both provide specialized guidance as part of the GTF as well as to ensure SIDS related issues, endeavours, and upscaling efforts are embedded in sub-regional and global institutions. Para 134 includes a select list of potential partners and collaborations that will be further explored.

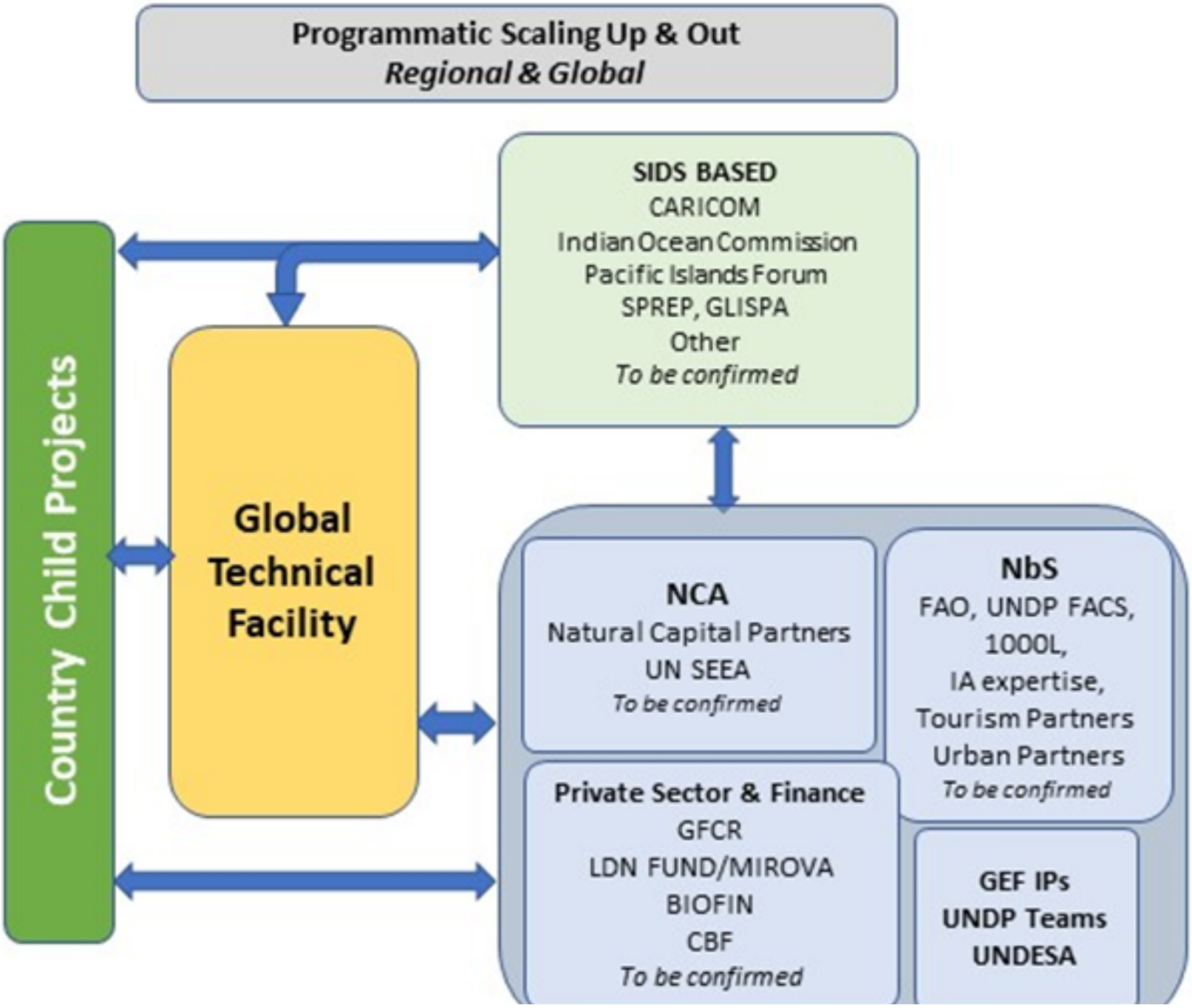
Programmatic Scaling Up & Out
Regional & Global
SIDS BASED
CARICOM
Indian Ocean Commission
Pacific Islands Forum
SPREP, GLISPA
Other
To be confirmed
Country Child Projects
Global Technical Facility
NCA
Natural Capital Partners
UN SEEA
To be confirmed
NbS
FAO, UNDP FACS,
1000L,
IA expertise,
Tourism Partners
Urban Partners
To be confirmed
Private Sector & Finance
GFCR
LDN FUND/MIROVA
BIOFIN
CBF
To be confirmed
GEF IPs
UNDP Teams
UNDESA

**Figure 6.** Potential partnerships and initiatives, *to be confirmed during PPG Phase*

SIDS Nature-based Solutions Accelerator

144. The SIDS Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Accelerator will focus on supporting the supply of high-quality nature-integrated projects through addressing key technical barriers and knowledge gaps across the upstream segment of the project development lifecycle. The emphasis will be on convening relevant actors on providing innovation-driven technical assistance to local project developers (such as MSMEs) to structure bankable NbS projects across the target sectors of the IP, as well as supporting the transformation of policy and regulatory enabling environments across SIDS. The latter will be targeted in particular through capacity building within countries to undertake nature-positive reforms across their governance structures conducive to increased investment flows into NbS projects on the ground.

145. To effectively address the combination of (i) global commonalities across SIDS (e.g., the potential application of NCA and ESV frameworks to prospective investments), and (ii) specific contexts provided by local regulatory and enabling frameworks, the global NbS Accelerator will comprise two closely inter-linked core components:

- Global Technical Advice. This will develop and disseminate relevant "global" knowledge (e.g., technical expertise and training/support for NCA/ESV, models/policy analysis/risk assessment tools for NbS projects, within the SIDS context). This global knowledge and technical advisory support can then be incorporated into the work of the second "regionalized" component of the of the NbS Accelerator.
- Regional Accelerators. The regional accelerators are intended to be anchored in existing regional bodies, where possible, and will provide knowledge application and project development support in a regional/local market context, reaching into relevant Child Projects submitted under the IP. These Regional Accelerators will drive more localized/market-specific knowledge development and advice, e.g., around structuring bankable projects within the context of local regulatory/policy frameworks, whilst also seeking to shape the local and the wider enabling framework in countries, thus will also draw on the 'global' knowledge components from the GCP.

146. To further support and enhance knowledge management, sharing and learning for effective upscaling and replication of successful solutions being generated by the regional accelerators, the proposed structure will also incorporate a set of global Thematic Working Groups (communities of practice) across relevant areas of intervention, including tourism, food, urban, NCA/ESV, private sector finance, and policy frameworks. The TWGs, working across the Accelerator and PS&FF components to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, solutions and opportunities of across the "supply-demand" spectrum of project development and financing, are intended to provide an additional practitioner-led platform for connectivity and exchange, aligning closely with the overall work of the Global Technical Facility.

147. To ensure a high level of effectiveness and longer-term, post-IP sustainability of this intervention, the NbS Accelerator will, to the extent feasible, build on and closely coordinate with existing programs and initiatives within this space hosted by and within relevant SIDS countries. This will be explored further during the PPG phase of the GCP.

**SIDS Private Sector & Finance Facility**

148. The primary focus of the PS&FF will be on providing targeted and sophisticated technical expertise towards promoting private investment in NbS projects in the target sectors, through deepened engagement with both local financial institutions and capital providers within SIDS, as well as potential global sources of financing across the private as well as multilateral and donor segments. The emphasis will be on elevation of the critical importance of increased investment flows into SIDS for NbS solutions within the context of the existing global climate finance architecture, combined with supporting the unlocking of such investment flows through enabling the identification of a robust pipeline of bankable projects and strengthening the investment evaluation and risk assessment capacities of potential investors,

particularly as the relate to NbS projects in SIDS economies.

149. The PS&FF will proactively explore potential links and alignment with existing innovative financing models for nature-based solutions across SIDS, such as the Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR). As a benchmark example of a unique blended finance vehicle driving public-private investment towards scaling up innovative solutions for reef-positive business models, the GFCR also provides a strong platform for knowledge exchange and investor engagement through REEF+, the UNDP-led knowledge and finance accelerator for GFCR.

150. To accelerate the deployment of private sector financing for NbS projects in SIDS, the PS&FF will, where feasible, will seek to mobilize a pool of highly catalytic, risk-tolerant capital, which can be utilized for the purpose of risk mitigation of private sector capital within an innovative blended finance structure. This core pool of concessionality-driven funding could potentially be sourced from a variety of sources, including global private philanthropy funds and/or multilateral climate funds with an mandate to effect transformational change of nature-based finance flows for climate-vulnerable communities across SIDS countries, with this element of the FF to be explored further as part of the next design phase of the BGI-IP proposal, including regional focus and/or hosting of the PS&FF and its activities.

**Potential Partnerships, Global Collaborations and Financial Mechanisms**

151. Project IP partners are included in the list below, as well as aligned initiatives for collaboration that will be further explored in detail during the PPG phase of the Global Coordination Project. Included also are potential partners for innovative financing mechanisms. Aligned initiatives are included throughout the Interventions Sections and its component Outcomes, included as they relate to sectors and topics to further support and guide participating countries.

**NCA/ESV**

152. Aligned initiatives include:

- the Natural Capital Project (NatCap), who work with partner projects to address key challenges and opportunities for implementing natural capital approaches. NatCap uses science, technology, and partnership to support country implementation of a framework to inform decision-making. They work with partners to find solutions to challenges in a distinct decision context, with open sources partnership software and tools, supporting decision-makers with the tools and information to make policies and investments that empower green growth. Other platforms through Natural Capital Project exist, such as InVEST (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Trade-offs), which is a suite of models used to map and value the goods and services from nature that sustain human life and helps explore how changes in ecosystems can lead to changes in the flows of many different benefits to people.
- The UN SEEA-EA framework integrates economic and environmental data to provide a more comprehensive and multipurpose view of the interrelationships between the economy and the environment and the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets, as they bring benefits to humanity. It contains the internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics and accounts. It is a multi-purpose system that generates a wide range of statistics, accounts and indicators with many different potential analytical applications, though is also flexible to be adaptable to countries' priorities and policy needs while at the same time providing a common framework, concepts, terms and definitions. The Natural Capital Project can support the use of the UN SEEA framework.
- The World Bank's Global Program on Sustainability (GPS) promotes the use of high-quality data and analysis on natural capital, ecosystem services, and sustainability to better inform decisions made by governments, the private sector, and financial institution. It supports the exchange of knowledge on the valuation of Ecosystem Services, within framework of the GPS of the World Bank. Launched in 2019, GPS is structured around three core pillars: Pillar 1: Global Data and Analytics, Pillar 2: Country and Regional Level Support, and Pillar 3: Sustainable Finance. GPS builds on nearly a decade of experience from the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), a global partnership that, during 2012-2020, has piloted in a dozen countries the development of natural capital accounts and their use for policy purposes.
- The GEF-8 MSP Transforming policy and investment through mainstreaming rapid approaches for natural capital assessment and accounting will be supporting countries with enacting the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, focusing on the integration of natural capital into policy and investment decisions. The specific objectives are: (i) contribute to the mainstreaming of natural capital in select countries through the implementation of rapid approaches for Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting (NCAA) in science-policy processes to inform decisions; and (ii) based on country-specific experiences, provide the GEF Partnership with a standardized framework, customizable tools, and training curricula for rapid NCAA approaches that support the integration of natural capital into policy and investment

decision making processes.

- BIODEV2030 is an IUCN and WWF initiative helping countries to mainstream biodiversity by providing them with means to identify and lead, along with the private sector and civil society, changes in the economy with a strategic impact on development and on the biodiversity of the country. IUCN implemented BIODEV2030 in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Kenya, Mozambique, and Senegal. The project is funded by AfD and coordinated by Expertise France. The BIODEV Phase II, under development, involves using Natural Capital Accounting based on SEEA to develop a situation analysis in each participating country.
- TEEB, is a UNEP global initiative focused on "making nature's values visible". Its principal objective is to mainstream the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into decision-making at all levels. It aims to achieve this goal by following a structured approach to valuation that helps decision-makers recognize the wide range of benefits provided by ecosystems and biodiversity, demonstrate their values in economic terms and, where appropriate, capture those values in decision-making.
- It aims to achieve this goal by following a structured approach to valuation that helps decision-makers recognize the wide range of benefits provided by ecosystems and biodiversity, demonstrate their values in economic terms and, where appropriate, suggest how to capture those values in decision-making
- BIOFIN is a UNDP initiative working in 41 countries to develop Biodiversity Finance Plans, roadmaps towards a more sustainable future. Experts draw on qualitative and quantitative data, innovative methodologies, and input from a variety of sectors to create an agenda for action.

**FINANCING MECHANISMS**

153. Aligned initiatives include:

- Through the GCP's Private Sector & Finance Facility, priority will be placed on connecting investors with a robust pipeline of nature-positive investment (ocean and terrestrial) opportunities and entrepreneurs. Collaboration with incubators, early-stage investors, and development finance institutions to encourage finance flows from small loans and microfinance to higher scales of commercial investment will be sought. Practical examples of financial initiatives that are a) directly engaging funders and entrepreneurs to demonstrate nature-based solutions at scale and at pace; and b) facilitate access to finance for nature positive businesses and finance solutions from a diversity of sub-regional and domestic donors and investors, including through innovative blended finance structures, include:

- To be explored further during the PPG phase will be potentially linkages with the **Land Degradation Neutrality Fund (LDN Fund),** led by Mirova and IDH. The LDN Fund aims to take a landscape approach that considers and manages trade-offs among competing land uses, individual interests, and sectoral policies. By addressing land degradation at the landscape level, a more coordinated approach to natural resource management can be developed on a larger scale by bringing together multiple actors from smallholders, communities, and civil society to SMEs, large corporations, and regulators. The LDN Fund leverages long-term non-grant financing and invests in financially viable private projects within land rehabilitation and sustainable land management worldwide, including sustainable agriculture, livestock management, agro-forestry, and forestry. This landscape level work can be further supported on the ground through a partnership with 1000 Landscapes, as described in Outcome 2.2.

- UNDP's engagement on the new and fast-growing **Global Fund for Coral Reefs**, which supports blended finance initiatives that unlock private investment in commercially viable coral-positive businesses and supply chains (on and off-reef) that benefit local communities in multiple SIDS. Conservation Finance Alliance – Investment Plan for the Global Fund for Coral Reefs, will also be engaged.

- The UNDP-managed **Ocean Innovation Challenge,** which identifies, finances, advises and mentors innovative, entrepreneurial, and creative approaches to ocean and coastal restoration and protection. Along similar lines, efforts will be made to explore partnerships and activities focused on land-based interventions, including the targeting of investors, finance, and private sector engagement in terrestrial interventions.

- GEF Agencies, including multilateral development banks, with the comparative advantage of leveraging finance. They would be strong partners as a child project implementing agency and/or providing particular technical and financial execution support through country child projects and the GCP. **Finance networks** with the ability to promote, channel and orient finance flows to the IP will also be engage during the PPG phase, including Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC), Capitals Coalition, intrinsic Exchange Group (IEG), as well as key market players as part of TNFD Forum. Alignment with the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund will also be further explored.

**NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS**

154. Aligned initiatives include:

- **NbS in Landscapes and Seascapes** In addition, though the **UN Biodiversity Lab**[21], countries can opt to access the global and national spatial datasets to produce "**maps of hope**" that identify where nature-based actions can safeguard essential life support areas to maintain key biodiversity and ecosystem services. The project uses cutting-edge science to spatial data to place nature at the center of sustainable development. It is a dynamic partnership using spatial data to map essential life support areas for nature, climate, and sustainable development in countries around the world.

- Local landscape partnerships are central to implementing **integrated landscape management (ILM) processes**. ILM involves a systematic process of stakeholder engagement, landscape assessment, collaborative visioning, and action planning, accessing finance, encouraging action, and assessing impact for adaptive learning. Integrated landscape finance is a developing approach and set of tools to help finance multi-project, multi-sector investment portfolios aligned with locally-agreed objectives across the landscape. Initiatives, such as **1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People**[22] ("1000L"), help deliver sustainable solutions for ILM that includes integrating stakeholder interests in system design, and addressing transformation not only at the individual farm, enterprise, supply chain and urban center level, but also holistically at landscape/seascape scale to address critical ecological, economic, and social processes. Countries can access tools, strategic guidance and connections that landscape partnerships need to achieve the local visions of landscape transformation[23].

- **Global Program on Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) for Climate Resilience**[24], of the World Bank Group, is a cross-sectoral effort with a mission to increase investments in solutions that integrate and strengthen natural systems across regions and sectors. Though not specific to the SIDS context, the program involves other World Bank Global Practices, and is integrated with solutions in the Urban, Land and Environment, Natural Resources, and the Blue Economy area.

- **FAO SIDS Solution Platform,** among other SIDS initiatives, aims to provide an innovative intra- and inter-regional knowledge exchange platform to incubate, promote, scale up and replicate locally grown ideas to accelerate the achievement of agriculture, food, nutrition, environment and health related SDGs in SIDS.

- At the country level, food systems (FS) transformation can take place through 1) improving FS governance and fostering policy reform and policy coherence, which can be supported by policy experts (i.e. UNDP Food and **Agriculture Commodity Systems**[25] **FACS Team**)[26], 2) build systems thinking capacity through systems mapping[27] and 3) foster multi-stakeholder collaboration, with the involvement of key Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economic and Finance, etc. and their champions) together with underrepresented sector actors of civil society, such as smallholder farmers, and private sector actors, leading to the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms in SIDS[28]. These inter-sector coordinating bodies, **National Food Systems Platform**[29]**,** enable government sectors at national and subnational levels to discuss cross-cutting development themes. FACS Team is supporting the GEF-8 Food Systems IP with FAO, also aligned with the GEF-7 FOLUR IP. GEF-7 FOLUR IP initiated national food systems platform, successfully implemented throughout FOLUR participating countries, a platform extending globally including to the **GEF-8 Food Systems IP (FAO-IFAD led IP).** The FACS team can be a key delivery and learning partner for this BGI IP in supporting food systems platform for participating BGI IP national projects. **GEF-7 FOLUR IP,** implemented through the FACS Team at UNDP uses ILM as key to its

programme strategy, and thus is a resource for ILM strategy and implementation support.

- Participating countries focusing on sustainable fisheries management can consider aligning tools and methods with the UNDP-GEF **Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management II Project**, which supports Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement and effectively enforce global, regional, and sub-regional arrangements for the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fisheries under the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC). Furthermore, the **Global Marine Commodities Project, adapting methodology of the UNDP-Green commodities programme, developed Sustainable Marine Commodity Platforms** which support and builds national capacities for improved **fishery management,** and engages private sector and market-based tools to drive the **integration sustainability** throughout fishery supply chains. **Additionally, SIDS focused networks,** such as AOSIS, can promote learning and solutions sharing among SIDS globally.

**Incremental reasoning**

155. The incremental approach can be summarized as follows: the project will seek to (i) reduce environmental degradation from the 3 key economic sectors impacting SIDS, (ii) strengthen coherent multisectoral policy and governance framework to support nature positive decision making that will reduce impacts from the food, urban and tourism sectors, (iii) strengthen the enabling environment for domestic resource mobilization and private sector financing needed for nature positive action and scaling out of NbS; and bring SIDS together for learning, capacity building, sharing of solutions and for collective action of SIDS to influence regional governing bodies on integrating nature into development and policy frameworks. Without the IP's country interventions and collective action, degradation of SIDS will continue to take place by these key economic sectors, and likely further increase with tourism, food demands and urban pressures, continuing to degrade terrestrial, coastal and marine environment, their unique biodiversity, and the ecosystem services they provide.

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[1] Blended finance is the use of catalytic capital from public or philanthropic sources to increase private sector investment in sustainable development.

[2] Moore, M.L., D. Riddell, D. and D. Vocisano 2015. Scaling Out, Scaling Up, Scaling Deep: Strategies of Non-profits in Advancing Systemic Social Innovation. Journal of Corporate Citizenship (58): 67-84.

[3] Ibid.

[4] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.48.07.Rev_.01_KM_Approach_Paper.pdf

[5] Understanding that fostering behavior is challenging and will need to be nurtured, existing organizations and initiatives can play as supporting role, such as The Conscious Food Systems Alliance (COFSA) to support behavior change in farmers and fisherfolks to adopt new more sustainable practices is not easy and. This is where COFSA can play a role.

[6] Ruckelshaus et al. 2022.

[7] STAP. Target Systems and Levers for Systems Transformation: Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Mandle et al. 2019 in Ruckelshaus et al. 2022

[10] https://www.iucn.org/news/europe/202007/iucn-global-standard-nbs#:~:text=The%20IUCN%20Global%20Standard%20for%20Nature%2Dbased%20Solutions%20is%20a,society)%20and%20resilient%20project%20management.

[11] The standard helps analyze and evaluate Nature-based Solutions projects and includes and analysis and assessment to; 1) Design new Nature-based Solutions, 2) Scale-up pilots by identifying gaps, and 3) Verify past projects and future proposals. The standard adheres to the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions [11] and UNEA Resolution on NBS.

[12] Building Resilient, Equitable and Sustainable Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems FACS team, others.

[13] For example, Pilot Integrated Approach Program: https://goodgrowthpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Production-Policy-Reform-GGP-Impact-Brief.pdf

[14] Examples of systems mapping done for the **GEF-6 Good Growth Partnership** (pilot Integrated Approach Program): https://goodgrowthpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Integrated-Approach-Using-System-Mapping-for-Forest-Positive-Agricultural-Commodities-GGP-Impact-Brief.pdf

[15] How= Building vision and commitments is the first stage, starting with the government and companies in commodity producing countries agreeing to work towards sustainable commodity production. Having set a common vision and made commitments, a phase of continual dialogue and collaborative planning can start, based on multi-stakeholder collaboration through inclusive and participatory commodity platforms which encompass all stakeholders and are supported by the government. Often players who have not met or been in opposition have to come together around the common vision, understanding that they are all working towards the same goal of sustainability. This trust-building process requires skilled and patient facilitation, understanding the rhythms of collaborative trust building and guiding stakeholders through the difficulties of the process, applying the Effective Collaborative Action methodology.

[16] Examples of Food System Platforms established: https://www.undp.org/facs/publications/palm-oil-pineapples-and-partnerships-impact-and-lessons-decade-transforming-agricultural-commodities; https://www.undp.org/facs/conscious-food-systems-alliance

[17] See Cabo Verde GEF 6 Biodiversity and Tourism Project.

[18] Integrating Nature-based Solutions in Coastal Management and Adaptation in Seychelles: Building Capacity for Resilience Coasts. https://www.gfdrr.org/en/feature-story/integrating-nature-based-solutions-coastal-management-and-adaptation-seychelles

[19] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.48.07.Rev_.01_KM_Approach_Paper.pdf

[20] One such action, could be through UN DESA partnership initiatives that support SIDS. For example, insufficient financing remains one of the greatest bottlenecks that prevents the world from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. UN DESA helps Member States close the financing gap for sustainable development through timely, evidence-based, policy advice, and well-targeted capacity-building efforts. A side at the COP 15 formally launched the Coalition for Nature and make a Call to Action for "Enhancing Means of Implementing Ambitious Objectives for Nature in SIDS under the post-2020 GBF." The technical rationale behind the Coalition and the Call for Action emerged from a policy-oriented assessment undertaken by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) on Gaps, Challenges and Constraints in Means of Implementing Biodiversity Objectives in SIDS, developed in close consultation with the CBD National Focal Points from SIDS.

[21] https://unbiodiversitylab.org/en/maps-of-hope/

[22] https://landscapes.global/

[23] Available tools, guidance include: (i) Landscape Capacity Strengthening: Mainstreaming thinking and skills for collaborative landscape management, developing

capacity in integrated and systemic approaches, (ii) Terraso Digital Landscape Platform: Comprehensive open-source and easy-to-use software and data tools to support operations of landscape partnerships; (iii) Community Catalyst: Initiating and supporting 'place based' and 'practice based' communities passionate about action to scaling up and mainstream landscape approach; (iv) Landscape Finance Solutions: Shifting financial flows into investments for sustainable landscapes, and developing innovative financial solutions, and (v) 1000L Hub: Harmonizing the vision and building synergies among the partners.

[24] Global Program on Nature-based Solutions for Climate Resilience

[25] Building Resilient, Equitable and Sustainable Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems FACS team, others.

[26] For example, Pilot Integrated Approach Program: https://goodgrowthpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Production-Policy-Reform-GGP-Impact-Brief.pdf

[27] Examples of systems mapping done for the **GEF-6 Good Growth Partnership** (pilot Integrated Approach Program): https://goodgrowthpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Integrated-Approach-Using-System-Mapping-for-Forest-Positive-Agricultural-Commodities-GGP-Impact-Brief.pdf

[28] How= Building vision and commitments is the first stage, starting with the government and companies in commodity producing countries agreeing to work towards sustainable commodity production. Having set a common vision and made commitments, a phase of continual dialogue and collaborative planning can start, based on multi-stakeholder collaboration through inclusive and participatory commodity platforms which encompass all stakeholders and are supported by the government. Often players who have not met or been in opposition have to come together around the common vision, understanding that they are all working towards the same goal of sustainability. This trust-building process requires skilled and patient facilitation, understanding the rhythms of collaborative trust building and guiding stakeholders through the difficulties of the process, applying the Effective Collaborative Action methodology.

[29] Examples of Food System Platforms established: https://www.undp.org/facs/publications/palm-oil-pineapples-and-partnerships-impact-and-lessons-decade-transforming-agricultural-commodities; https://www.undp.org/facs/conscious-food-systems-alliance

## Monitoring and Evaluation

**Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).**

### Programme Monitoring and Evaluation

156. UNDP will lead the design, development, and implementation of a programme M&E framework and M&E Plan. The M&E framework is key to enabling the tracking of Programme outcomes and to ensure alignment of child project activities with specific Program components. The M&E framework is a central Program component and allows UNDP to track Programme outcomes and ensure alignment of child project activities with specific Program components. The M&E framework includes an impact indicator, outcomes, and effectiveness indicators to measure the impact of the Program and progress against various performance measures. Each of the child projects will have its own monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, to enable it to measure progress against the indicators defined in its results framework, to support adaptive management. These project-specific results frameworks and M&E systems will be designed in detail during the PPG phases of the child project development.

157. As lead agency of the Program and the GCP, UNDP will advise on the detailed formulation of the results frameworks of the child projects, Child project results frameworks will be aligned with the results framework of the Programme as a whole, to help ensure they contribute to core indicators at the project level, the overall

programmatic core indicators, and to overall programme monitoring and reporting. During child project formulation, UNDP will provide guidance on practical methodologies to achieving alignment between project and program indicators. UNDP, through the PSC, will also oversee the management of monitoring results at the program level to track the cumulative impact of the Programme, to track impacts on transboundary processes, synergies, and scaling. out, and to learn lessons on effectiveness by comparing results between projects.

**Results indicators**

**Component 1**. Integration of nature into development and fiscal policies and planning of key economic sectors

Outcome 1.1. SIDS enabled to incorporate the value of nature into key economic sectors at the national level.
*As measured by:*
*- Increased Environmental Performance Index.*
*- # of countries who have integrated NCA or ESV into their sectoral and development plans/processes.*

Outcome 1.2. Strengthened policy coherence, systemic and institutional capacity to enable gender responsive nature-integrated development and sectoral planning.
*As indicated by:*
*- Increase in capacity development scorecard.*
*- Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys indicate perception and behaviour change within government and civil society on valuing of nature and nature-climate integrated development in the 3 key economic sectors.*
*- # of new integrated or harmonized policies, legislation, regulations, or governance reforms developed and submitted for formal approval (i.e., gazette)*
*- # of cross sectoral/multistakeholder coordination mechanisms established and/or strengthened to support implementation and enforcement of key policies, legislation, and regulations*

Outcome 1.3 Strengthened national finance planning, action and domestic resource mobilization for nature and climate integrated development.
*As indicated by:*
*- Increased domestic public finance in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. (GBF TARGET 19)*
*- # of laws and regulations that integrate nature into financial and lending policies, submitted to government for formal approval (i.e., gazette).*

**Component 2.** Implementation of nature-based solutions at landscape and seascape level in key ecosystems supporting the tourism, food, and urban sectors. *(ALL OF COMPONENT 2 IS CONTRIBUTING TO TARGET 11)*

Outcome 2.1 Nature-based solutions applied at scale in target areas and sectors.

*As indicated by:*
*Habitat integrity and ecosystem conditions:*
- *Increased coverage of marine and terrestrial protected areas (ha) (GBF TARGET 3)*
- *Increased management effectiveness of marine and terrestrial protected areas (GBF TARGET 3)*
- *Increased production landscapes and seascapes under improved practice (ha) (GBF TARGET 10)*
- *# of ha of forest or ecosystem restored (GBF TARGET 2)*

- *Increase of coastal wetlands under restoration to enhance storm buffering capacity and moderate impacts of sea level rise (ha) (GBF TARGET 2)*
- *# of tons of carbon sequestered, or emission avoided. (GBF TARGET 11 AS MEASURED BY CI 6)*

*Management of chemicals:*

- *# of metric tons reduction, elimination, or avoidance of chemicals (GBF TARGET 7)*
- *Reduction of emissions of persistent organic pollutants to air from point and non-point sources (GBF TARGET 7)*

*Fisheries management in key over-exploited fishing grounds:*

- *# of ha of shared marine water system under cooperative management (GBF TARGET 10)*
- *Increase in fish stock status as per the Sea Around Us tool. (GBF TARGET 10)*

Outcome 2.2 Systemic and institutional capacity to implement nature-based solutions at seascape and landscape levels strengthened following the 'ridge to reef' and 'whole of islands' approach.

*As indicated by:*

- *# of people benefiting from the BGI IP training and use of knowledge management platforms and programme supported activities for scaling of NbS, disaggregated by gender.*
- *# of government personnel participating in capacity building activities for NbS at the seascape ad landscape level.*

Outcome 2.3 Increased access to affordable and relevant private finance that allows SIDS to invest in scaled solutions, sustainability, and capacities, suited to their circumstances and vulnerability to climate change.

*As indicated by:*

- *# of new private sector-oriented finance mechanisms in support of ecosystems management operational (GBF TARGET 19)*
- *# of pipeline project investments in SIDS incorporating NbS into each key economic sector (food, tourism and urban) (GBF TARGET 19)*
- *# of partners, financiers, and investors engaged to promote innovation, replication & scale up of NbS*

**Component 3**. Programme coordination, knowledge management, collective action, and upscaling

Outcome 3.1 Effective programme management, coordination, and M&E

*Evidenced by:*

*- Effective digital M&E and data-driven programme and project management system*

Outcome 3.2 Strategic knowledge management, learning and communications implemented at programmatic and country level, and supporting South-South exchange.

*Indicated by:*

*- # of NbS solutions shared & scaled up through south-south exchanges (digital, in person visitor exchange, regional/multi-island meetings and workshops)*
*- # of hits / accessing of knowledge management digital platforms*
*- # of connections and interlinkages with existing SIDS-relevant networks and communities of practice to ensure effective sharing of IP lessons and experiences*
*- # Number and percentage of men and women actively participating in consultations, workshops, and committee meetings*

Outcome 3.3 Improved availability and access by countries and at different scales to knowledge, technical expertise, and capacity development. *(ALL OF GLOBAL COORDINATION GRANT CONTRIBUTES TO TARGET 20 & 21)*

*Indicated by:*

- *# of scaled NbS interventions in countries supported by capacity building and training through the Global Technical Facility*
- *# of enabling framework (finance, governance) enhancements supported*
- *# of local project developers (such as MSMEs) that have structured bankable NBS projects across the target sectors, disaggregated by sector (tourism, urban and*

*food: agriculture and fisheries)*
*- # of NbS interventions linked to investors and entrepreneurs for potential scaling and/or replication*
*- $ private co-financing mobilized*

Outcome 3.4 Global and regional SIDS-relevant initiatives and processes are informed and influenced by IP knowledge, lessons, and experiences.
- *# of participating SIDS participating in sub-regional, regional and/or global policy platforms or fora*

**Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.**

**Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program?** Yes

**If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)**

158. **Global collaborations and aligned initiatives have been described in Para 151-154.** These and additional potential partnerships will be explored further during the PPG phase of the BGI IP Global Child Project development for CEO endorsement. The IP will ensure alignment with other GEF IP Implementing Agencies and other aligned GEF and non-GEF projects and programmes. These include, for example, FOLUR (GEF-7) and Food Systems IP (GEF-8) which bring expertise and a coalition of organizations that deal with sustainable landscapes, production practices and food/commodity value chains. A partner organization to FOLUR and FS IP, FAO works with SIDS, and provides overall policy and technical advice to SIDS member countries related to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Through UNDP FACS team, aligned with WB FOLUR activities, the BGI IP participating countries can expand (and sustain) the global dialogue on food systems to include IP participating SIDS. Furthermore, the World Bank is also well placed to advance transformational change in agriculture and land use. IUCN has extensive experience in SIDS, including Oceania, which is geographically one of IUCN's largest regional programmes, covering over 100 million square kilometers of the Pacific Ocean. IUCN has extensive experience Catalyzing Nature-based Solutions, and working jointly with member and strategic allies, and whose work in the Caribbean spans insular states and European overseas territories.

159. The World Bank's **Global Program on Sustainability**[1](GPS) promotes the use of high-quality data and analysis on natural capital, ecosystem services, and sustainability to better inform decisions made by governments, the private sector, and financial institution. It supports the exchange of knowledge on the valuation of Ecosystem Services, within framework of the GPS of the World Bank. Additionally, the World Bank's **Global Program on Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) for Climate Resilience**, is a cross-sectoral effort with a mission to increase investments in solutions that integrate and strengthen natural systems across regions and sectors. Though not specific to the SIDS context, the program involves other World Bank Global Practices, and is integrated with solutions in the Urban, Land and Environment, Natural Resources, and the Blue Economy area.

160. **UNEP Regional Seas Programme** is an important regional mechanism for conservation of the marine and coastal environment since its establishment in 1974. It is an action-oriented programme that implements region-specific activities, bringing together stakeholders including governments, scientific communities, and civil societies. These Multilateral Environmental Agreements are governed by their own meetings of the Contracting Parties. **FAO SIDS Solution Platform,** among other SIDS initiatives, aims to provide an innovative intra- and inter-regional knowledge exchange platform to incubate, promote, scale up and replicate locally grown ideas to accelerate the achievement of agriculture, food, nutrition, environment and health related SDGs in SIDS.

161. **Country Child Projects** have also identified aligned national initiatives for which further synergies and partnerships will be explored to support implementation. These include organizations and initiatives that address food systems, natural systems, and urban systems, and that support solutions as they relate to challenges to the integration of nature into decision making in the food (agriculture and fisheries), tourism and urban sectors. UNDP, along with participating IP Implementing Agencies, will work with SIDS to address development challenges that are impacting environmental, economic, and social well-being.

162. The BGI-IP will seek partnerships for programme implementation building on UNDP's well-established relations with agencies within and outside the UN family such as specialized technical entities, international financial institutions, and public/private networks. This will have major benefits in terms of the scope and impacts of the IP, through the leveraging of major additional technical capacities, finance, and stakeholder engagement opportunities. Partners could undertake the following roles:

- **Direct responsibility for specific technical deliverables of the GCP** with a corresponding share of the budget in accordance with partners' areas of strength and potential to deliver value added.
- **Advisory participation on specific issues** to support the strategic and technical orientation of the IP, promote strategic engagement and communications, enhance investment and resource mobilization.

163. UNDP, as Lead Agency, has a wealth of experience and expertise with SIDS that it brings to this IP. UNDP has programmatic presence in 50 SIDS countries and territories, including the 38 UN member states. Between 2012 and 2021, UNDP has supported 1722 projects in SIDS amounting to US$3 billion in grants systems in ways that maintain or restore ecosystem function and generate biodiversity, sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation benefits. In 2020, UNDP launched the SIDS Offer - Rising Up For SIDS[2] which puts natural capital at the center of sustainable development, promoting nature-based solutions grounded in cultural and societal values around the protection, restoration, conservation and use of ecosystem goods and services. Financing is a crucial enabler of each pillar for transformation in SIDS. Through the work of the Sustainable Finance Hub and Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), UNDP supports SIDS in accessing finance[3]. UNDP's Sustainable Finance Hub (SFH) includes a comprehensive package of methods and tools to accelerate financing for the SDGs including climate and nature related finance. SFH supports national strategies that deepen public-private collaboration to develop global standards for private equity funds, SDG Bonds and Enterprises, and investor maps for SDG-enabling investment at global, regional, and national levels. UNDP is a founding partner of the Global Fund for Coral Reefs, which supports blended finance initiatives that unlock public and private investment for businesses and financial mechanisms that improve reef health and benefit communities in multiple SIDS. The Ocean Innovation Challenge is helping SIDS to make progress on SDG14 by identifying, financing, advising and mentoring innovative, entrepreneurial and creative approaches to ocean and coastal restoration and protection.

164. UNDP has extensive engagement with both public and private financial institutions The SFH currently offers four flagship initiatives – SDG Impact, Integrated National Finance Frameworks (INFFs) currently covering 72 countries including 12 SIDS, Insurance and Risk Facility, and Digital Financing – that can be tapped to address bottlenecks in scaling up finance for climate, nature and more broadly for the SDGs.

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[1] https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-program-on-sustainability

[2] BPSS Project-based Portfolio Analytics

[3] While SIDS face severe structural challenges, worsened by the pandemic, their middle- or high-income status make most ineligible for concessional financing. Currently, only 7 of the 38 UN Member State SIDS are characterized as least developed countries (LDCs) eligible for concessional finance.

(

**Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 263,769.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20,057.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caroni Swamp | 902733 | National Park | 4,668.00 | | | |
| Main Ridge Forest Reserve | 20672 | | 4,046.00 | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nariva Swamp | 68241 | 11,343.00 |

**Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 243,712.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) | METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement) | METT score (Achieved at MTR) | METT score (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacalar Chico National Park | 301985 | National Park | 5,115.00 | | | | | | |
| BeMatanIrabere | 555645407 | National Park | 2,445.00 | | | | | | |
| Burdon Canal Nature Reserve | 37253 | National Park | 1,969.00 | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caye Caulker Forest Reserve | 313424 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 41.00 |
| Cockroach Bay Crocodile Reserve | 555542661 | Strict Nature Reserve | 9.00 |
| Diong ra Ngerchokl Conservation Area | 555583317 | Natural Monument or Feature | 91.00 |
| Doré-Piaye | 555592993 | Protected Landscape/Seascape | 1,354.00 |
| Erromango Kauri Protected Area (EKPA) | 18274 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 3,000.00 |
| Gales Point Wildlife Sanctuary | 301911 | Strict Nature Reserve | 3,681.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gra Gra Lagoon National Park | 313426 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 484.00 |
| Hopkins Wildlife Sanctuary | 555542665 | Strict Nature Reserve | 634.00 |
| Karthala national Park | 555576145 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 26,214.00 |
| Mahkontowe Conservation Area | NA | Others | 1,500.00 |
| Malo Pass | tbd | Habitat/Species Management Area | 7,550.00 |
| Manaro Lake Forest (Ngoru//Vui //Lakua) | 18919 | National Park | 450.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Medal a leychad Waterfall | 555645470 | Protected Landscape/Seascape | 613.00 |
| Moheli national park | 313046 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 27,687.00 |
| Monkey Caye Forest Reserve | 301915 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 673.00 |
| Mont Ntringui national Park | 555576147 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 7,914.00 |
| Monte Burabo,Äôo | 555547946 | National Park | 3,915.00 |
| Mount Aitana | 555547949 | National Park | 4,228.00 |
| Mount Bibileo | 555547950 | National Park | 4,536.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mount Builo | 555547937 | National Park | 6,968.00 |
| Mount Laretame | 555547936 | National Park | 894.00 |
| Mount Legumau | 555547948 | National Park | 10,001.00 |
| Mount Matebian | 555547942 | National Park | 10,308.00 |
| Mount Mundo Perdido | 313042 | National Park | 4,158.00 |
| Ngardok Nature Reserve | 313499 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 645.00 |
| Ngerchelchuus Conservation Area | 555583348 | Natural Monument or Feature | 20.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ngerderrar Watershed Conservation Area | 555645476 | Natural Monument or Feature | 381.00 |
| Ngerkall Lake Conservation Area | 555583351 | Natural Monument or Feature | 223.00 |
| Ngermeskang Bird Sanctuary | 555583156 | National Park | 34.00 |
| Paisagem Natural Norte da Ilha do Maio | DecRegulamentar 30/2014 1a série nro 79 17.12.2014 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 4,644.00 |
| Parque Natural de Pico de Antónia - Santiago | DecLei nro37/2022 31st série de 24.03.2022 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 2,935.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parque Natural de Serra Malagueta - Santiago | DecLei nro4/2022 1a série de 17.03.2022 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 773.00 |
| Parque Natural do Fogo | DecLei nro 5/2022 1a série nro 29 17.03.2022 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 8,458.00 |
| Paynes Creek National Park | 61958 | National Park | 15,249.00 |
| Sarstoon Temash National Park | 61956 | National Park | 16,592.00 |
| Shipstern Conservation & Management Area | 20226 | National Park | 8,228.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. George's Caye Mangrove Reserve | 342383 | National Park | 6.00 |
| TBD | tbd | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 10,000.00 |
| tbd | tbd | | 300.00 |
| tbd | tbd | | 20,057.00 |
| TIDE Private Protected Lands – Block 127 | 342396 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 3,735.00 |
| Vanua Lava | tbd | Habitat/Species Management Area | 15,000.00 |

**Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,737,832.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created**

| Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,453,483.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bismarck Sea KBA | tbd | | 522,110.60 | | | |
| Buin KBA | tbd | | 143,457.00 | | | |
| Djaul Island KBA | tbd | | 30,326.30 | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kunua Plains and Mount Balbi KBA | tbd | 75,557.80 |
| Laborie-Choiseul Marine Area | tbd | 700.00 |
| Madina KBA | tbd | 51,896.00 |
| Southern New Ireland Marine KBA | tbd | 571,442.90 |
| Tigak Islands and Reef KBA | tbd | 57,993.10 |

**Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness**

| Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,284,348.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) | METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement) | METT score (Achieved at MTR) | METT score (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve | 99651 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 6,016.00 | | | | | | |
| Blue Hole Natural Monument | 301906 | National Park | 414.00 | | | | | | |
| Caye Caulker Marine Reserve | 301908 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 3,913.00 | | | | | | |
| Coelacanth national park | 555576144 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 9,276.00 | | | | | | |
| Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary | 301909 | National Park | 73,549.00 | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ebiil Channel Conservation Zone | 555645499 | National Park | 1,781.00 |
| Gachpar MPA | NA | Others | 119.00 |
| Gladden Spit and Silk Cayes Marine Reserve | 220039 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 9,977.00 |
| Glovers Reef Marine Reserve | 99653 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 32,124.00 |
| Half Moon Caye Natural Monument | 2213 | Natural Monument or Feature | 3,947.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 1 | New (2022) | National Park | 7,542.00 |
| High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 2 | New (2022) | National Park | 5,340.00 |
| High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 3 | New (2022) | National Park | 23,011.00 |
| High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 4 | New (2022) | National Park | 12,033.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 5 | New (2022) | National Park | 10,639.00 |
| High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 6 | New (2022) | National Park | 8,665.00 |
| High Protection for Biodiversity Marine Reserve 7 | New (2022) | National Park | 62,168.00 |
| Hol Chan Marine Reserve | 12243 | National Park | 41,404.00 |
| Ileyaklbeluu Conservation Area | 555645467 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 36.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imul Mangrove Conservation Area | 555583325 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 86.00 |
| Kupluc Mangrove Reserve | NA | Others | 4.00 |
| Laughing Bird Caye National Park | 34314 | National Park | 4,095.00 |
| Lh. Fushifaru Thila | 81021 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 1,393.00 |
| Lh. Kuredhu Kanduolhi | 220107 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 392.00 |
| Lh.Dhashugiri finolhu | 555705958 | Strict Nature Reserve | 330.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lh.Maagandu Thila (Anemone Thila) | 555705959 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 1,556.47 |
| Lh.Maakoa | 555705960 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 61.50 |
| Lh.Sehlhifushi and Hiriyadhoo | 555705956 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 492.00 |
| Lh.Vavvaru, Dhandifalhu Finolhu and Dhandifalhu Kanduolhi | 555705957 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 687.00 |
| Lovongai | Proposed | Protected Landscape/Seascape | 55,922.00 |
| Malo Pass | TBD | Protected Landscape/Seascape | 150,000.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matul crab closing zone | 555645482 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 73.00 |
| Medal Ngediull Conservation Area | 555645461 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 319.00 |
| Mitsamiouli-Ndroude national park | 555697862 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 2,314.00 |
| Moheli national park | 313046 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 36,675.00 |
| Murat | Proposed | Protected Landscape/Seascape | 1,110,700.00 |
| Ngaraard Mangrove Conservation Area | 555584356 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 167.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ngarchelong Subsistence Fishing Zone | 555645479 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 44,426.00 |
| Ngemai Conservation Area | 555583347 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 233.00 |
| Ngermasech Conservation Area | 220010 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 293.00 |
| Ngermedellim Marine Sanctuary | 555645466 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 44.00 |
| Nguna Pele | 313515 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 100,000.00 |
| Olselkesol Waterfall Conservation Area | NA | National Park | 233.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parque Natural da Baía do Inferno e do Monte Angra - Santiago | DecLei nro 3/2021 1a série nro 37 09.04.2021 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 21,095.00 |
| Pirung 8 Islands | 15788 | Protected Landscape/Seascape | 54,200.00 |
| Port Honduras Marine Reserve | 220100 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 40,386.00 |
| Reey MPA | | Others | 387.00 |
| Sapodilla Cayes Marine Reserve | 99656 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 128,708.00 |
| Shisiwani national park | 555576146 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 6,497.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Water Caye Marine Reserve | 99652 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 50,928.00 |
| Swallow Caye Wildlife Sanctuary | 313431 | National Park | 3,634.00 |
| TBD | TBD | | 3,000.00 |
| TBD | TBD | | 6,000.00 |
| Turneffe Atoll Marine Reserve | 555582998 | Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources | 147,063.00 |
| Ungellel Conservation Area | 555583375 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 1.00 |

**Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 77356.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration**

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cropland | 25,219.00 | | | |

**Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42,234.00 | | | |

**Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration**

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Woodlands | 8,500.00 |

**Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,403.50 | | | |

**Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 806822.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 178,540.00 | | | |

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Type/Name of Third Party Certification**

**Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|

628,282.00

**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided**

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported**

| Name of the OECMs | WDPA-ID | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

| Title | Submitted |
|---|---|

**Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | | | |

**Type/name of the third-party certification**

**Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia**

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (achieved at MTR) | Number (achieved at TE)) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

| LME at PIF | LME at CEO Endorsement | LME at MTR | LME at TE |
|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported**

| Name of the OECMs | WDPA-ID | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TBD | TBD | 25,000.00 | | | |
| TBD | TBD | 250,000.00 | | | |
| TBD | TBD | 500.00 | | | |
| TBD | TBD | 2,000.00 | | | |
| TBD | TBD | 7,000.00 | | | |
| TBD | Area of restored coral reef | 5.00 | | | |
| TBD | TBD | 5,000.00 | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TBD | Southern and northern coasts of target province | 65,000.00 |
| TBD | Protected seagrass | 43,500.00 |

**Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated**

| Total Target Benefit | (At PIF) | (At CEO Endorsement) | (Achieved at MTR) | (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (direct)** | 51324458.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (indirect)** | 892793 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector**

| Total Target Benefit | (At PIF) | (At CEO Endorsement) | (Achieved at MTR) | (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (direct)** | 31,209,888.4 | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (indirect)** | |
| **Anticipated start year of accounting** | 2025 |
| **Duration of accounting** | 20 |

**Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector**

| Total Target Benefit | (At PIF) | (At CEO Endorsement) | (Achieved at MTR) | (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (direct)** | 20,114,570 | | | |
| **Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (indirect)** | 892,793 | | | |
| **Anticipated start year of accounting** | 2025 | | | |
| **Duration of accounting** | 20 | | | |

**Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)**

| Total Target Benefit | Energy (MJ) (At PIF) | Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement) | Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR) | Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Target Energy Saved (MJ) | | | | |

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

| Technology | Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF) | Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR) | Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shared water Ecosystem | | | | |
| Count | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Indicator 7.1 Level of Tramsboundary Diagonostic Analysis and Strategic Actiom Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

| Shared Water Ecosystem | Rating (Expected at PIF) | Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Rating (Achieved at MTR) | Rating (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

| Shared Water Ecosystem | Rating (Expected at PIF) | Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Rating (Achieved at MTR) | Rating (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)**

| Shared Water Ecosystem | Rating (Expected at PIF) | Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Rating (Achieved at MTR) | Rating (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | | | |

**Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN throgh participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

| Shared Water Ecosystem | Rating (Expected at PIF) | Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Rating (Achieved at MTR) | Rating (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels**

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 237,019.00 | | | |

**Fishery Details**

**Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced**

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)**

| POPs type | Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)**

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)**

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)**

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)**

| Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided**

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated**

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.20 | | | |

**Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste**

| Metric Tons (Expected at PIF) | Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR) | Metric Tons (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,700.00 | | | |

**Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments**

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 351,024 | | | |
| **Male** | 383,398 | | | |
| **Total** | 734422 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)**

**Risks to Achieving Program Outcomes**

**Describe any risks that might emerge from preparation and implementation phases of child projects under the program, and what are the mitigation strategies the child project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during child project preparation-such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the child project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed.**

**The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to program outcomes considering the global context and ambition of the program. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.**

| Risk Categories | Rating | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| **Climate** | Moderate | SIDS are increasingly exposed to climate-related vulnerabilities. The consequences of intensified extreme weather events, rising sea levels and ocean acidification further exacerbates the degradation and depletion of the natural capital that sustains the livelihoods and economies of island nations. Climate change impacts can be short or long term and can have compounding effects on other drivers of risk affecting SIDS. Mitigation and adaptation to these climate-related risks and their impacts lies at the core of the BGI Program. However, considering the dynamic nature of climate change and disaster risks, the complexity of cause-effect relationships and possible gaps in localized climate change projections, the success of the programme could be undermined if climate-induced risks emerge faster than the pace at which the project interventions are able to deliver the intended resilience benefits. The risks posed by climate change to achieving programmatic outcomes will be greatest in SIDS with highest vulnerability to climatic hazards and weakest capacity to address these; a higher proportion of people living in low-lying and coastal regions or in drylands; where project interventions are likely to be in risk-prone locations (e.g. coastal seaweed farms), or are especially sensitive to climate risk, or where interventions may inadvertently increase the vulnerability of communities to climate induced risks and disasters. It will be essential for each child project to conduct a thorough climate risk analysis (following the GEF STAP Climate Risk Analysis approach, or similar) during the project development phase to identify likely climate change trends and scenarios, assess risk exposure of project components and outcomes, identify and evaluate project impacts on community exposure and vulnerability; and identify measures that can be taken to avoid, adapt to or reduce the projected impacts and risks (e.g. through siting of activities; use of low-carbon technologies in operations; risk-proofing design of structural and non-structural project interventions; and building risk-preparedness plans and measures into the design of project outputs. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Environment and Social** | Moderate | Environmental and Social Moderate Please cross-reference to Annex D for further information. The child projects under the BGI entail a diverse set of potential social and environmental risks which could have adverse impacts in the absence of appropriate avoidance, assessment or management/mitigation measures. These include risks associated with: accountability to stakeholders and grievance resolution (incorporating human rights, stakeholder engagement, information disclosure); social inclusion (incorporating gender equality and empowerment, indigenous peoples, and provisions for other vulnerable or marginalized groups with special needs and interests; impacts on sensitive habitats or species; restrictions on access to land or resources, livelihoods or physical displacement; cultural heritage; resource use efficiency and pollution; labour and working conditions; community health, safety and security; and climate change and disaster management. During project development, each child project will be expected to carry out a comprehensive screening for environmental and social safeguards risks, applying the safeguards' policy of the applicable GEF Agency. Although the specific set of risks and their significance may vary among the projects, there is likely to be a common need for the development of SES risk management frameworks during the PPGs, for those child projects with more varied and complex e/s risks and/or with more substantial impacts, and those for which pilot sites and/or specific interventions cannot be identified during the PPGs thus limiting the resolution at which risks can be identified. In all cases, comprehensive gender-sensitive and socially-inclusive stakeholder analysis and consultation will be fundamental to ensuring viability and sustainability. M&E Frameworks should include measurable indicators for monitoring social and environmental risks and impacts, and effective management of s/e risks. A Safeguards and Risk Technicial Working Group will be established under the Coordination project of the programme to provide technical support to project teams, assist with reviewing SES-related documents, track SES implementation, assist with resolution of SES-related issues, extract and share lessons learnt and best practices among project implementers, and monitor consistency of approaches across the programme. |
| **Political and Governance** | Moderate | Political and Governance Moderate There is strong Government commitment to advancing the objectives of the Programme through the respective national child projects. However, there is wide variation among the host countries with regard to capacity to formulate, implement and regulate sound policies and regulations (especially in complex environments involving multiple sectors), including those that permit and promote the private sector investment on which several of the programmatic outcomes might depend. Using the World Bank's World Governance Index as a guide, it is expected that risks related to effective governance would be highest in countries such as Comoros, Timor Leste, Federated States of Micronesia, and Papua New Guinea (all of which are also listed by the World Bank as fragile states), and lowest in countries such as Mauritius and Seychelles, which also experience high levels of political stability. Despite this heterogeneity, the impacts of political and governance risks on the Program's success are rated as Moderate, with risk mitigation measures fully integrated into the Theory of Change and design of the interventions. During the development phase each child project should conduct a careful analysis of potential barriers to implementation presented by the prevailing governance and political context, giving consideration to institutional capacity for policy formulation and regulation; structural-environmental, economic and political-societal drivers of vulnerability (and capacity of the state or communities to absorb or manage risks (including those associated with climate change, social insecurity and political disruptions). Policy-level interventions are likely to be more vulnerable to risks in this category due to the involvement of multiple sectors and Government Ministries with different mandates and often 'siloed' approaches – these risks can be mitigated through comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder engagement processes that span all relevant spheres of governance (international, national, local) and stakeholder groupings to ensure ownership and collaboration. During project development, teams should take account of significant political events (e.g., national or local elections) that are expected to take place and factor these into the project workplan, as these events are known to impact on both stakeholder engagement processes and project operations. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Macro-economic** | Moderate | Macro-economic Moderate The macro-economic climate in the target SIDS is variable, spanning middle income countries like Mauritius and Seychelles to Least Developed Countries such as Timor Leste, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Comoros. All SIDS have a narrow economic base (often dependent on only one or a few sectors such as tourism and fisheries), are mostly import-dependent for food and commodities, vulnerable to external economic shocks and disturbances and disruptions to global value chains. The global recession brought on by the pandemic was felt acutely in many of the countries under this Program – especially those heavily dependent on tourism - and those impacts are lingering, with differential impacts on export earnings, foreign investment, tourism revenues and cost of living. Many of the projects under the Programme aim to revitalize their nature-based tourism sectors and other nature-based solutions for addressing food production and supporting sustainable livelihoods. The success of these ventures will be vulnerable to disruptions in global value chains, the remoteness of some of the islands envisaged as tourist destinations, weaknesses in travel infrastructure and current under-development of the tourism sector in some of the countries. The long-term sustainability of these interventions will also be susceptible to disturbances in the macro-economic environment and the capacity of Government to attract foreign and private-sector investment. Despite this, the overall impact on the Program's success is predicted to be Moderate based on the currently available information; it is expected that the risks will be reasonably predictable and temporary or reversible and can be mitigated through implementation of best practices. |
| **Strategies and Policies** | Moderate | Strategies and Policies Moderate Much of the work to be done under the BGI Program will include strengthening and alignment of national strategic plans, programmes and policies for integrating nature into the planning and fiscal policies of key economic sectors. Typically, the processes through which policy reforms or innovations are developed, approved and operationalized by Government and other partners across multiple sectors, can be lengthy. If these timeframes do not align well with project timeframes, this may compromise achievement of individual project objectives and programmatic outcomes, not only under Component 1, but also Component 2, where uptake of nature-based solutions might be dependent on the enabling policy framework. The success of policy-related interventions will be influenced by the capacity of Governments to formulate relevant policies (see Governance and Political Risk, above) and may also be compromised if there is no investment in instruments such as subsidies, taxes, regulation or government procurement systems through which the policy reforms/innovations will be operationalized. These risks will be greater in countries where there are no existing systems in place for Natural Capital Accounting or other platforms to integrating the value of nature into fiscal planning and operations of key economic sectors and national development planning; and weak regulatory frameworks governing targeted economic sectors. Child projects can minimize or mitigate risks to the success of their policy-level interventions through, inter alia: inclusive engagement, promoting strong participation and ownership across multiple stakeholders (international organizations, national governments, industry associations, regional and local authorities, multinationals, SMEs, banks, insurance companies and individuals); analysis of risks, impacts and solutions associated with policy interventions at different spatial scales; institutional capacity development, and factoring in the interconnectedness of policy domains. Projects should consider carrying out strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) to inform planning processes to ensure that they have broad-based stakeholder support, assess policy and institutional gaps for implementation, identify potential social and environmental impacts associated with the policy reforms and define measures for addressing these. |

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| **Technical design of project or program** | Moderate | Technical design of project or program Moderate The BGI Programme is centred on a strong rationale; analysis of system-level threats, drivers and pressures; a set of transformational pathways for overcoming barriers faced by SIDS to implementing nature-based solutions for delivering transformational change; a robust Theory of Change; and logically coherent programme results framework. This provides a technically strong framework within which the design of each project will be framed. In some countries the child projects are built on established precedents and best practices and in these cases technical design risks are expected to be low. In other countries where Natural Capital Accounting and valuation of ecosystem services; blue economy and nature-informed policy-approaches to fiscal planning; and nature-based solutions for delivering environmental, economic and social co-benefits are less established (especially where cross-sectoral collaboration is a critical ingredient for success) technical design issues may be more complex and risk-prone. Covering many sectors, socio-economic contexts, geographic regions and types of interventions, the design and subsequent implementation of the child projects will require careful calibration to local conditions. During the PPG phase, projects will need to engage relevant technical experts (both national and international) to ensure that final project design is technically sound and locally-relevant and supported by adequate but cost-efficient budgets. Mitigation of technical design risks will also be supported through the global coordination project through the multiple technical working groups which will bring together technical experts, Agency and project representatives to provide technical advisory support to project teams, identify relevant technical experts to deliver services to projects, assist with problem-solving, extract and share technical lessons learnt and best practices among project implementers to enable progressive learning and adaptive technical design. The global knowledge platform will provide for ongoing lesson sharing among projects in further mitigation of technical design risks. |
| **Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability** | Moderate | Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability Moderate Most of the child projects have identified capacity limitations (systemic, institutional and individual) as a barrier to integrating nature into the development and fiscal policies and national planning processes; and developing and scaling up nature-based solutions to deliver environmental, economic and social co-benefits at land/sea-scape level in SIDS. Capacity limitations present a greater risk to delivery of programmatic outcomes in countries with less well-developed institutional frameworks, lower governance effectiveness indices, greater exposure to risks, and less well -developed capacity to absorb or manage the impacts of such risks (for example in the four SIDS that are both Least Developed Countries and Fragile States). In most of the child projects mitigation of these risks is fully integrated into project design, including assessment of baseline capacity levels (systemic, institutional and individual) during PPG, and design and implementation of comprehensive capacity development programmes under implementation (including monitoring systems to track impact). In addition to building capacity for implementation in government ministries and departments, the projects seek to strengthen community governance structures and build capacity in a variety of technical spheres to enhance the sustainability of business ventures in the tourism, food (fisheries and agriculture) and urban sectors. Individual projects should set aside an appropriate budget to ensure that relevant technical capacity is brought on board to develop and implement the capacity development programmes. These project-centered efforts will be complemented by collaborative technical assistance provided under the global Coordination project. Early during the PPG, GEF Agencies supporting child projects should assess the capacity of project executors (if this has not already been done) to ensure that the GEF Agency standards can be met. |

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| **Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement** | Moderate | Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement Moderate The child projects will be implemented under varying modalities involving state departments and NGOs, with oversight of the supporting GEF Agencies. This means that financial management and procurement will be conducted according to a variety of fiduciary standards, systems and policies, some of which may be more robust than others, thus introducing a level of risk in some countries. However, all of the GEF Agencies and many of the countries have an established track record of managing GEF resources and fiduciary risks are not expected to impede the success of the programme. Some projects may experience challenges with procurement if they require specialized technical equipment, have challenges with international procurement and are distant from markets but these can be largely mitigated through project design and support from the respective GEF Agency (including capacity development). In all cases, it is expected that procurement will be conducted in line with well-developed procurement plans, in keeping with the total budget and work plans of the project, and that the GEF Agencies will conduct relevant fiduciary oversight, including spot checks and audits as per the applicable policies. Regular financial reports should be kept, including a tracking system for cofinance contributions which will be reported on in the annual PIRs. Project Management Units should include a dedicated financial management/procurement position. During PPG phase, GEF Agencies for country projects will need to assess financial management capacities of project executors (in accordance with specific GEF Agency requirements) to ensure their required fiduciary standards are met, identifying alternative options for execution of the project as needed to ensure effective implementation. Detailed design of project outputs should consider potential procurement risks (e.g., delays) and factor these into project design |

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| **Stakeholder Engagement** | Moderate | Stakeholder Engagement Moderate The success of the Programme will be fully dependent on the success of stakeholder engagement and buy-in, at all stages of the programme and project cycle, and the ability of project-level interventions to deliver transformational change and tangible benefits within the lifespan of the programme. If stakeholder processes are not gender-sensitive and socially inclusive (including indigenous and tribal peoples where these are present, ethnic minorities or other social collectives with special needs or interests and any other vulnerable or marginalized groups or individuals), there is a risk that programmatic outcomes will not be achieved due to inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected stakeholders, particularly those living in poverty or otherwise marginalized or excluded individuals or groups; reproduction of discriminations against women; and grievances or objections from disaffected stakeholders. Risks will be higher where stakeholder communities are more heterogenous, with a greater proportion of marginalized or vulnerable groups (including indigenous peoples or ethnic/cultural minorities) or where there are greater numbers of underlying socio-economic disparities. For policy-level interventions, there is a danger that inadequate stakeholder analysis might result in critical agents of change from some economic sectors (especially those whose core business is not biodiversity conservation or natural resource management) being excluded, resulting in poor uptake of policy reforms and innovations. Under PPG, all projects should carry out comprehensive stakeholder analyses or baseline social assessments and develop gender-sensitive and socially inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plans, in line with the policy requirements of the supporting GEF Agency, national requirements and international best practice. These plans should include differentiated approaches for engaging with certain stakeholder groups and communities to ensure inclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged groups (which may include women, youth, the elderly, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities or any other project-affected groups with special needs and interests). Stakeholder engagement processes during the project development and implementation phases should be free of external manipulation, interference or coercion; gender and age-inclusive and responsive; culturally appropriate and tailored to language preferences and decision-making processes of each stakeholder group; based on prior and timely disclosure of accessible, understandable and relevant information (include risk screenings); initiated early in the project design process and continued iteratively throughout the project cycle; and address social and environmental risks, adverse impacts and the measures and actions proposed to address these. Where the applicable GEF Agency Standards on indigenous peoples are triggered (for example in Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, present, Free, Prior and Informed Consent should be implemented (starting early in the PPG phase), in line with the relevant GEF Agency policy. Throughout the project cycle stakeholder engagement should be comprehensively documented and reported in an accessible format to participants. (See also Environmental and Social Risks above and in Annex D) |
| **Other** | Low | Other Low There are low-level risks associated with the global coordination project. Failure to facilitate lessons learned and exchange between country projects would weaken the performance and scalability of individual projects and replication potential and sustainability of the program. Misalignment of the technical assistance provided through the technical working groups with child project needs could cause confusion and exacerbate technical challenges experienced by the projects. UNDP as Lead Agency will coordinate the technical working groups, being sure to build on established knowledge platforms and pioneering initiatives, such as BIOFIN and numerous other programmes for developing the nature-based economy in SIDS. During PPG phase, UNDP will consider options to best deliver a consolidated knowledge platform and include that in the detailed design of the coordination project. BGI IP countries will be consulted on their technical priorities to ensure technical assistance and knowledge exchange responds to their needs and support the achievement of program outcomes. |
| **Financial Risks for NGI projects** | | |

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| **Overall Risk Rating** | Moderate | Overall Risk Rating Moderate Risk levels for individual projects under the programme are likely to be variable (Moderate to Substantial), but an overall risk rating for the PROGRAMME is preliminarily assessed to be Moderate. |

## C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

**Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.**

**Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified.**

(approximately 2-3 pages)

## C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

168. The GEF-8 Blue and Green Islands Integrated Programme (BGI IP) will promote blue and green recovery and will also respond to nature-positive, carbon-neutral, and pollution-reduced development pathways. Its outcomes will deliver benefits in alignment with, and complementary to, targeted GEF-8 investments along focal areas by virtue of their focus on:

- NCA and ESV across ecosystems including agriculture/forests/fisheries, land, and freshwater/marine environments
- integrated Planning for policy coherence and collaboration at national and sub-regional levels across relevant ministries
- implementation of NbS across economic sectors
- financing Options from the Public and Local Private Sector to support domestic resource mobilization in support of NbS
- knowledge Management, Awareness and Collaborative Engagement to capture and utilize knowledge specific to the SIDS context in relation to NbS, NCA, and valuation

169. Given that the ocean-climate nexus implications are more relevant in SIDS, the focus of Component 2 of the BGI-IP on scaling, capacity building, and financing of NbS, including through increased coverage and enhanced management of MPAs, as well as improved management of fisheries, will be primarily aligned with biodiversity (BD), BD-1 to improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural resources and the Land Degradation (LD), LD-1, LD-4 Improve enabling framework for LDN. Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience (CCM), CCM-4, promotes NbS with high mitigation potential, and International Waters (IW), IW-1, to accelerate joint action to support a sustainable blue economy, and IW-3 to enhance water security in shared freshwater ecosystems will also be addressed through Component 1 of this integrated project focusing on initiating the establishment of NCA systems, the implementation of ESV, policy and regulatory reforms, and public finance. Finally, the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area will benefit from the innovative nature-based solutions to waste, wastewater management, and solid waste management to be implemented under this IP.

170. The integrated approach of this **IP will also address global environmental challenges by complementing multiple GEF-8 IPs** including Food Systems, Ecosystem Restoration, Sustainable Cities, Circular Solutions to plastic Pollution and Clean and healthy Oceans that tackle the breakdown in food, energy, urban, health, and natural systems that underpin human development. This ultimately creates opportunities for projects to harness synergies and avoid negative tradeoffs and leakage.[1]

171. The integrated approach of this IP will also address global environmental challenges by complementing multiple GEF-8 IPs including Food Systems, Ecosystem Restoration, Sustainable Cities, Circular Solutions to plastic Pollution and Clean and healthy Oceans that tackle the breakdown in food, energy, urban, health, and natural systems that underpin human development. This ultimately creates opportunities for projects to harness synergies and avoid negative tradeoffs and leakage.[2]

172. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).** Given it focus on SIDS, this IP is particularly aligned with - through the tourism and food focus - SDG target 14.7 that encourages nations to increase benefits to SIDS from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism. It is also particularly aligned with SDG 15, Life on Land, that aims to "*Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*"[3]. In addition, and by targeting key sectors for SIDS, tourism, food and urban. The IP will directly contribute to a wide range of the SDGs including SDG 13, SDG 12, SDG 7, and SDG 6.

173. **Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway).** At the SIDS grouping level, this IP will support progress on the SAMOA Pathway. More specifically, the IP's components that focuses on bringing nature into fiscal policies and planning (Component 1) and on implementing NbS across the sectors of tourism, food and urban (Component 2), will contribute to the following priority areas of the SAMOA Pathway: Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all; Climate change; Sustainable energy; Oceans and seas; Food security and nutrition; Water and sanitation;

Sustainable consumption and production; Biodiversity; and Means of implementation, including partnerships. Moreover, Component 3 will ensure that findings of the IP and its child projects will inform the new development priorities of SIDS (Post-SAMOA Pathway). In fact, as SIDS are identifying their new priorities, UNDP will support the process through technical assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the host of the upcoming Fourth International Conference on SIDS in 2024.

174. **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).** This IP will respond in an integrated way to the Paris Agreement by identifying, scaling, and applying NbS in target sectors which will enhance sequestration and reduce emissions of carbon in participating SIDS. The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change, revealed the growing role of non-state and sub-national actors (e.g., cities, businesses, local communities and youth, and public-private entities) in mitigating climate change. This will be particularly encouraged in outputs 2.1 (Nature-Based solutions applied in target areas, mainstreaming gender concerns and involving youth and vulnerable communities) and 2.3. (Private sector financing flows for nature-based solutions and businesses increased in the tourism, agriculture and fisheries and urban sectors) of this IP. All but 3 of the 15 participating countries have not updated their NDCs. Nine (9) countries with updated NDCs will be contributing toward their commitments through this BGI IP.

175. **UN Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD.** The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) sets 4 goals and 23 targets to be achieved by the end of the decade. These include protecting 30 percent of terrestrial and marine areas; restoring 30 percent of degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems, reducing pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, and ensuring that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably. The BGI IP will contribute to a wide range of targets under this GBD by increasing the area of restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems and habitats, expanding marine and terrestrial protected areas, curbing sources of land-based pollutants, including POPs, and improving small scale and commercial fisheries management. See **Table 2**, below, that outlines the BGI IP contributions through its Core Indicators to the to the GBF Targets. In addition, the Programme Results Indicators will be measuring the GBF targets. In addition, Results Indicator contributions to GBF Targets are outlined in Page 53.

**Table 2. GEF BGI IP Primary Links to the Global Biodiversity Framework Targets**

| 2030 Targets of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework | Core Indicators | Explanation of the Link | Potential issues and other information |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Reducing threats to biodiversity (Targets 1-8)*** | | | |
| **TARGET 1**<br>Ensure that **all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes** addressing land and sea use change, **to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030,** while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. | 4 and 5 but only if management actions accompany spatial planning. | Integrated and Comprehensive Planning is supported by the IP, and it is assumed that integrated planning will utilize the data provided from the valuation of natural capital, to facilitate the development of integrated sectoral policies at sub-regional, national and local levels, engage in national and local level integrated land use/coastal zone planning, policy reform and cross-ministerial decision making. | |
| **TARGET 2**<br>Ensure that by 2030 at least ***30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration,*** in order to ***enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity***. | 3.4, 6 | Under the theme of tourism, the program will support restoration of coastal and marine habitats and ecosystems such as mangroves, sea grasses, coral reefs. | The same hectares recorded under the restoration targets will contribute to multiple targets thus it will be important to note that the same dollar contributes to multiple targets. |
| **TARGET 3**<br>Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least ***30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories,*** where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the right | 1,2 | Under the theme of tourism, the program will support conservation and sustainable use of critical ecosystems including marine and terrestrial protected areas management. The entire menu of tourism-focused activities will deliver substantial benefits for terrestrial and marine protected areas and help to maintain the ecosystem services areas associated with these areas. | The same hectares recorded under the protected targets will contribute to multiple targets thus it will be important to note that the same dollar contributes to multiple targets. |

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| s of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories. | | | |
| **TARGET 7**<br>***Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects,*** including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution. | 9.5 | Under the agriculture and fisheries theme, countries can receive support to engage in regenerative agriculture and integrated pest management to reduce agrochemical use and apply NbS to curb sources of land-based pollutants including persistent organic pollutants (POPs). | |
| ***Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing (Targets 9-13)*** | | | |
| **TARGET 10**<br>Ensure that ***areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches*** contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. | 4 and 5 | Under the theme of agriculture and fisheries, countries may receive technical support for small farmers and fishers to move towards more sustainable production practices; engage in activities to maintain, improve and restore agro-ecosystems in support of food production and livelihoods; engage in regenerative agriculture and integrated pest management to reduce agrochemical use; apply NbS to curb sources of land-based pollutants including persistent organic pollutants (POPs); building robust and sustainable supply chains and strengthen farmer and fisher organizations; and improve community-based fisheries management, commercial fisheries management, and aquaculture. | The same hectares recorded under these mainstreaming targets will contribute to multiple targets thus it will be important to note that the same dollar contributes to multiple targets. |
| **TARGET 11**<br>***Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services,*** such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, ***as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters*** through nature-based solutions and/or eco | 3 | NbS are embedded throughout the IP and focus on ecosystem functions and services. For example, in the urban theme of the IP countries can focus on innovative Nature-based Solutions to wastewater management, water security, urban flooding, renewable energy | |

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| ***rs,*** through nature-based solutions and/or eco system-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature. | | urban flooding, renewable energy, and/or solid waste management; and restoration of degraded prod uctive landscapes in peri-urban a nd rural areas to improve the eco system services they provide in u rban areas. The solutions may ta ke place in ecosystems that supp ort urban spaces such as forests and coastal areas and can deliver ecosystem service benefits as we ll as support resilience for highly vulnerable populations. | |
| ***Tools and solutions for implementation a nd mainstreaming (Targets 14-23)*** | | | |
| **TARGET 19**<br>***Substantially and progressively increase t he level of financial resources from all so urces,*** in an effective, timely and easily access ible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance wit h Article 20 of the Convention, to implement na tional biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United S tates dollars per year, **including by:**<br>(a) Increasing total biodiversity related int ernational financial resources from developed countries, including official development assist ance, and from countries that voluntarily assu me obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least dev eloped countries and small island developing S tates, as well as countries with economies in tr ansition, to at least US$ 20 billion per year by 2 025, and to at least US$ 30 billion per year by 2 030;<br>(b) ***Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the pr eparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instru ments according to national needs, priorit ies and circumstances;***<br>(c) ***Leveraging private finance, promo ting blended finance, implementing strate gies for raising new and additional resour ces, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through im pact funds and other instruments;*** | No core indicato rs | This program will encourage SIDS to fully integrate natural capital v aluation into relevant economic s ectors so that nature and its asse ts can support healthy societal gr owth that is durable.<br><br>In addition, BGI aims to facilitate and support domestic resource mobilization. Utilizing the inform ation from NCA and valuation, an d supporting integrated planning and policy coherence, this interve ntion may include: strengthening of the relevant financial and lendi ng policies to discourage investm ents that lead to degradation eco systems, channeling public and p rivate funding to activities that en hance natural assets and ecosyst em services, applying harmonize d incentive mechanisms across t he priority sectors, testing incenti ve mechanisms such as payment for ecosystem services (linked to water, forests or other ecosystem s), and developing blended financ e mechanisms specific to the nee ds of the SIDS context. | |

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| (d) ***Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;***<br>**(e)** ***Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;***<br>(f) ***Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions*** [4] ***and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;***<br>(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use. | | | |
| **TARGET 20**<br>***Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation,*** to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework. | No core indicators | All IPs through their regional or global coordination platforms. | |
| **Target 21**<br>***Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.***<br>Reaching the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity will require a whole-of-society approach. It is important that the views, perspectives and experiences of all groups are taken into account in decision-making processes related to biodiversity. This will require equitable participation i | No core indicators | All IPs through their regional or global coordination platforms. | |

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| n decision-making processes, with a view to e nsure that indigenous peoples and local com munities, women and girls, and youth can effe ctively shape these decisions and that their ri ghts are respected. Indigenous peoples and l ocal communities, women and youth should b e recognized and empowered in their crucial r ole as leaders and key actors in action toward s biodiversity conservation and sustainable u se. | | | |

176. **UN Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD).** This BGI-IP seeks to apply NbS in ecosystem and land restoration actions in target areas which will contribute to the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) under the UNCCD. Ten (10) of the BGI IP participating countries have volunteered to LDN targets, of which this programme will be assisting 9 countries to achieve these targets.

177. **The Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans** (RSCAPs) provide inter-governmental frameworks to address the degradation of the oceans and seas at a regional level. The BGI-IP and its child projects will contribute to the implementation of RSCAPs of SPREP (or Noumea convention) in the Pacific, The Nairobi Convention for east Africa, the Abidjan Convention in West Africa, and the Caribbean Environment Programme (Cartagena convention) in the wider Caribbean.

178. **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) establishes a foundation to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities. Through Outcome 1, the BGI-IP will directly build on and contribute to the implementation of the AAAA in SIDS.

179. **St George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability** in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Outcome 2 of this IP is in general alignment to the St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS and more specifically Goal 3: Achieve the Long-term protection and Sustained Productivity of the Region's Natural Resource Base and Ecosystem Service it Provides and Goal 4: Ensure that Natural Resources Contribute Optimally and Equitably to Economic, social and Cultural Development.

| SDG | SAMOA Pathway | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  No poverty | Social development | Healthy marine ecosystems mean healthier local communities, thanks to better quality, sustained livelihoods, supplies of food, and having less pathogens of consequence to humans |
|  Zero hunger | Food security and nutrition | Marine resource protection, management and enforcement will provide long-term sustainable and renewable supplies of food |
|  Affordable and clean energy | Sustainable energy | Solar energy can reduce remote states' near-total dependency on fuel imports. The ocean can house wind farms, and also provide wave, tidal and other sources of renewable energy |
|  Decent work and economic growth | Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all / Sustainable tourism / Culture and sports | Marine tourism, for example, can be a major contributor to GDP for islands and coastal areas |
|  Climate action | Climate change | Shallow coastal water ecosystems such as mangroves, tidal marshes and seagrass meadows are key to managing essential natural carbon sinks |

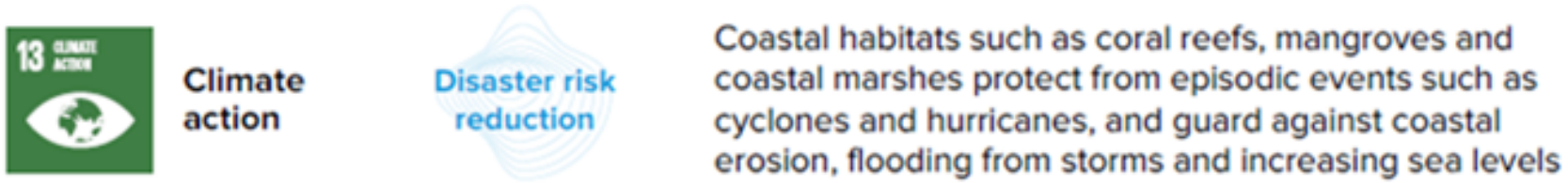


**Figure 7**. How the blue component under BGI-IP will contribute to SDGs and SAMOA pathway (UNDP, 2023)

**Policy coherence**

180. The Programme will provide support to participating countries to improve, develop and align policies, regulations or subsidies to not counteract the intended program outcomes. This will be done primarily through i) valuation of ecosystem services and natural capital accounting the program will enable countries to have the data needed to inform integrated planning and policy reform. This facilitates placing greater importance on nature in sectoral policies and enables more informed decisions on trade-offs. Additional support will be provided on ii) governance in order to foster policy coherence (e.g. strengthening multistakeholder and cross-ministerial mechanisms to facilitate integrated and harmonized decision making); iii) providing tools and guidance on embedding nature in decisions and actions on public and private domestic finance and investment (PES, harmonized subsidized, sustainability linked commercial lending criteria's etc.) and; iv) capacity building of stakeholders on valuation and nature based solutions among other areas. Three key economic sectors will be used as entry points to engage in this work; upstream as well as downstream action on NbS focused on degraded ecosystems. The NbS approach also facilitates policy coherence given the dual benefits which can be derived for nature as well as human well-being such as food security, water security and disaster risk reduction.

**Child Project Selection Criteria**

SELECTION CRITERIA: All SIDS are eligible to participate in the program, with each country applying upstream activities to address cross-cutting challenges and downstream activities specific to one or more of the sectors that are dominant in their specific contexts. The Program will consider the following criteria for the selection of projects.

Criteria for Child Project

1. Ability to generate multiple and significant environmental and societal benefits through nature-based solutions across biodiversity, land degradation, chemicals and waste pollution, and climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.
2. Countries which can demonstrate to one or more of the following: i) clear evidence of threatened or degraded ecosystems, ii) intact ecosystems of biodiversity or other GEB significance; iii) threats to GEBs
3. Projects that will build on pilots of existing NbS initiatives to deliver results at a larger scale.
4. Demonstrated political will across key ministries/agencies (agriculture, environment, forests, finance, tourism, investment etc.) to engage in integrated and cross-ministerial approaches at national and sub-national levels for nature-positive development.
5. Solid evidence of existing ability to engage and mobilize the private sector with a view to meaningful involvement through investments, application of innovative nature-based solutions and/or involvement in rolling out sustainable finance mechanisms.

6. Potential and willingness to engage in multistakeholder partnerships at national, inter-regional and intra-regional levels across SIDS sub-regions as well as effectively include IPLCs, women and youth.
7. Opportunities to mobilize both private (domestic and external) and public sector financing.
8. Demonstration of innovation in nature-based solutions and the potential to drive transformational change at the national level.

**Child Project Selection Criteria**

181. SELECTION CRITERIA: All SIDS are eligible to participate in the program, with each country applying upstream activities to address cross-cutting challenges and downstream activities specific to one or more of the sectors that are dominant in their specific contexts. The Program will consider the following criteria for the selection of projects.

Criteria for Child Project

1. Ability to generate multiple and significant environmental and societal benefits through nature-based solutions across biodiversity, land degradation, chemicals and waste pollution, and climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.

2. Countries which can demonstrate to one or more of the following: i) clear evidence of threatened or degraded ecosystems, ii) intact ecosystems of biodiversity or other GEB significance; iii) threats to GEBs

3. Projects that will build on pilots of existing NbS initiatives to deliver results at a larger scale.

4. Demonstrated political will across key ministries/agencies (agriculture, environment, forests, finance, tourism, investment etc.) to engage in integrated and cross-ministerial approaches at national and sub-national levels for nature-positive development.

5. Solid evidence of existing ability to engage and mobilize the private sector with a view to meaningful involvement through investments, application of innovative nature-based solutions and/or involvement in rolling out sustainable finance mechanisms.

6. Potential and willingness to engage in multistakeholder partnerships at national, inter-regional and intra-regional levels across SIDS sub-regions as well as effectively include IPLCs, women and youth.

7. Opportunities to mobilize both private (domestic and external) and public sector financing.

8. Demonstration of innovation in nature-based solutions and the potential to drive transformational change at the national level.

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[1] GEF Secretariat 2022. GEF-8 Strategic Positioning Paper. GEF/R.08/28. March 29, 2022.

[2] Ibid

[3] https://www.cbd.int/cop/cop-14/media/briefs/en/cop14-press-brief-sdgs.pdf

[4] Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.

## D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

### Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the program have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).**

Yes

**Stakeholder Engagement**

**We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).**

Yes

**Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:**

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

**Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations**

182. IP programming will ensure that the highest standards of Private Sector Partnership and Due Diligence are Stakeholder consultations were held during the development of the PFD and GCP, and include:

- PACIFIC - GEF8 Blue & Green Islands Integrated Programme (IP) Agency Call 23 January 2023
- First meeting of the GEF 8 Blue Green Island Integrated Programme Advisory Group: 13 Fed 2023
- PFD Design GEF-8 Blue and Green Islands Integrated Programme Design Workshop: 16 March 2023.
- Workshop: Pacific Session - GEF-8 Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program Design Workshop: 16 March 2023.
- Deep Dive on NCA (March 2023)
- Deep Dive on Food Systems (March 2023)
- Deep Dive on private sector (planned April 2023)

Additional consultation to develop the IP is envisaged during PPG at global, regional and national levels. A roadmap is under development to ensure effective coordination and engagement during the PPG phase (July 2023-July 2024) towards IP launch and inception.

**(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase.)**

**Private Sector**

**Will there be private sector engagement in the program?**

Yes

**And if so, has its role beem described and justified in the section B program description?**

Yes

## Environmental and Social Safeguards

**We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).**

Yes

**Overall Project/Program Risk Classification**

| PIF | CEO Endorsement/Approval | MTR | TE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Medium/Moderate | | | |

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

### Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | GEF Program Financing($) | Agency Fee($) | Total GEF Financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 3,594,725 | 323,525 | 3,918,250.00 |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 1,198,242 | 107,841 | 1,306,083.00 |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,797,362 | 161,763 | 1,959,125.00 |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 599,121 | 53,920 | 653,041.00 |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,797,362 | 161,763 | 1,959,125.00 |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 599,121 | 53,920 | 653,041.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 4,299,055 | 386,915 | 4,685,970.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,783,842 | 160,546 | 1,944,388.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,783,842 | 160,546 | 1,944,388.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 1,433,018 | 128,971 | 1,561,989.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 594,614 | 53,515 | 648,129.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 594,614 | 53,515 | 648,129.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 4,480,013 | 403,201 | 4,883,214.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 896,002 | 80,640 | 976,642.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 896,002 | 80,640 | 976,642.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 1,493,337 | 134,400 | 1,627,737.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 298,667 | 26,880 | 325,547.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 298,667 | 26,880 | 325,547.00 |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 4,512,639 | 406,137 | 4,918,776.00 |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,344,168 | 120,975 | 1,465,143.00 |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 448,056 | 40,325 | 488,381.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 1,504,213 | 135,379 | 1,639,592.00 |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 448,056 | 40,325 | 488,381.00 |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 149,352 | 13,441 | 162,793.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 5,344,634 | 481,017 | 5,825,651.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 2,173,485 | 195,613 | 2,369,098.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 1,781,544 | 160,339 | 1,941,883.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 724,495 | 65,204 | 789,699.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,781,242 | 160,312 | 1,941,554.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 2,311,138 | 208,002 | 2,519,140.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 890,621 | 80,156 | 970,777.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 593,747 | 53,437 | 647,184.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 770,379 | 69,334 | 839,713.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 296,873 | 26,719 | 323,592.00 |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,778,612 | 160,075 | 1,938,687.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 889,306 | 80,037 | 969,343.00 |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 889,306 | 80,037 | 969,343.00 |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 592,870 | 53,358 | 646,228.00 |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 296,435 | 26,679 | 323,114.00 |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 296,435 | 26,679 | 323,114.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 3,569,725 | 321,275 | 3,891,000.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,784,861 | 160,638 | 1,945,499.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 1,189,908 | 107,091 | 1,296,999.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 594,953 | 53,546 | 648,499.00 |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 879,931 | 79,194 | 959,125.00 |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 879,931 | 79,194 | 959,125.00 |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 879,931 | 79,194 | 959,125.00 |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 293,310 | 26,398 | 319,708.00 |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 293,310 | 26,398 | 319,708.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 293,310 | 26,398 | 319,708.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,319,897 | 118,790 | 1,438,687.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,319,897 | 118,790 | 1,438,687.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 439,965 | 39,596 | 479,561.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 439,965 | 39,596 | 479,561.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 2,760,433 | 248,439 | 3,008,872.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,792,489 | 161,324 | 1,953,813.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,792,489 | 161,324 | 1,953,813.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 920,144 | 82,813 | 1,002,957.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 597,496 | 53,774 | 651,270.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 597,496 | 53,774 | 651,270.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 10,815,625 | 973,406 | 11,789,031.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 901,302 | 81,117 | 982,419.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 856,237 | 77,061 | 933,298.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 3,605,208 | 324,468 | 3,929,676.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 300,434 | 27,039 | 327,473.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 285,412 | 25,686 | 311,098.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 879,931 | 79,194 | 959,125.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 879,931 | 79,194 | 959,125.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 293,310 | 26,398 | 319,708.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 293,310 | 26,398 | 319,708.00 |
| UNEP | GET | St. Lucia | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 2,354,472 | 211,903 | 2,566,375.00 |
| UNEP | GET | St. Lucia | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 784,824 | 70,634 | 855,458.00 |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,281,435 | 115,330 | 1,396,765.00 |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 1,670,285 | 150,325 | 1,820,610.00 |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 427,145 | 38,443 | 465,588.00 |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 556,761 | 50,108 | 606,869.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Global | Biodiversity | BD IP Global Platforms | 885,312 | 79,678 | 964,990.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Global | Land Degradation | LD IP Global Platforms | 7,243,844 | 651,946 | 7,895,790.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Global | Climate Change | CC IP Global Platforms | 5,974,514 | 537,706 | 6,512,220.00 |
| | | | | **Total GEF Resources($)** | **121,183,945.00** | **10,906,541.00** | **132,090,486.00** |

**Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | PPG($) | Agency Fee($) | Total PPG Funding($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 75,000 | 6,750 | **81,750.00** |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 25,000 | 2,250 | **27,250.00** |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 37,500 | 3,375 | **40,875.00** |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 12,500 | 1,125 | **13,625.00** |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 37,500 | 3,375 | **40,875.00** |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 12,500 | 1,125 | **13,625.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 122,962 | 11,068 | **134,030.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 51,020 | 4,592 | **55,612.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 51,020 | 4,592 | **55,612.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 40,986 | 3,688 | **44,674.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 17,006 | 1,530 | **18,536.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 17,006 | 1,530 | **18,536.00** |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 107,143 | 9,643 | **116,786.00** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 21,429 | 1,929 | **23,358.00** |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 21,429 | 1,929 | **23,358.00** |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 35,713 | 3,213 | **38,926.00** |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 7,143 | 643 | **7,786.00** |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 7,143 | 643 | **7,786.00** |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 107,361 | 9,663 | **117,024.00** |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 31,979 | 2,878 | **34,857.00** |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 10,660 | 959 | **11,619.00** |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 35,787 | 3,221 | **39,008.00** |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 10,660 | 959 | **11,619.00** |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 3,553 | 320 | **3,873.00** |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 159,954 | 14,395 | **174,349.00** |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 65,046 | 5,856 | **70,902.00** |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 53,318 | 4,798 | **58,116.00** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 21,682 | 1,951 | **23,633.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 53,620 | 4,826 | **58,446.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 69,570 | 6,261 | **75,831.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 26,810 | 2,413 | **29,223.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 17,873 | 1,609 | **19,482.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 23,190 | 2,087 | **25,277.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 8,937 | 804 | **9,741.00** |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 56,250 | 5,063 | **61,313.00** |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 28,125 | 2,532 | **30,657.00** |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 28,125 | 2,532 | **30,657.00** |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 18,750 | 1,687 | **20,437.00** |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 9,375 | 843 | **10,218.00** |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 9,375 | 843 | **10,218.00** |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 100,000 | 9,000 | **109,000.00** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 50,001 | 4,500 | **54,501.00** |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 33,333 | 3,000 | **36,333.00** |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 16,666 | 1,500 | **18,166.00** |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 37,500 | 3,375 | **40,875.00** |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 37,500 | 3,375 | **40,875.00** |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 37,500 | 3,375 | **40,875.00** |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 12,500 | 1,125 | **13,625.00** |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 12,500 | 1,125 | **13,625.00** |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 12,500 | 1,125 | **13,625.00** |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 56,250 | 5,063 | **61,313.00** |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 56,250 | 5,063 | **61,313.00** |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 18,750 | 1,687 | **20,437.00** |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 18,750 | 1,687 | **20,437.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 65,255 | 5,873 | **71,128.00** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 42,373 | 3,814 | **46,187.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 42,373 | 3,814 | **46,187.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 21,751 | 1,957 | **23,708.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 14,124 | 1,271 | **15,395.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 14,124 | 1,271 | **15,395.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 193,550 | 17,419 | **210,969.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 16,129 | 1,452 | **17,581.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 15,322 | 1,380 | **16,702.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 64,516 | 5,806 | **70,322.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 5,376 | 484 | **5,860.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 5,107 | 459 | **5,566.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 37,500 | 3,375 | **40,875.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation: IPs | 37,500 | 3,375 | **40,875.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 12,500 | 1,125 | **13,625.00** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Climate Change | CC IP Matching Incentives | 12,500 | 1,125 | **13,625.00** |
| UNEP | GET | St. Lucia | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 112,500 | 10,125 | **122,625.00** |
| UNEP | GET | St. Lucia | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 37,500 | 3,375 | **40,875.00** |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation: IPs | 48,840 | 4,395 | **53,235.00** |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs | 63,660 | 5,730 | **69,390.00** |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Biodiversity | BD IP Matching Incentives | 16,280 | 1,465 | **17,745.00** |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | 21,220 | 1,910 | **23,130.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Global | Biodiversity | BD IP Global Platforms | 189,000 | 17,010 | **206,010.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Global | Land Degradation | LD IP Global Platforms | 69,000 | 6,210 | **75,210.00** |
| UNDP | GET | Global | Climate Change | CC IP Global Platforms | 42,000 | 3,780 | **45,780.00** |
| | | | | **Total PPG Amount** | **3,250,000.00** | **292,500.00** | **3,542,500.00** |

**Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation**

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Source of Funds | Total($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 4,000,000.00 |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |
| World Bank | GET | Maldives | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 4,820,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Seychelles | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 5,000,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cuba | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 5,035,800.00 |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 1,500,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Mauritius | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 500,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 6,000,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Cabo Verde | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 2,440,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Timor Leste | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 2,594,971.00 |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |
| WWF-US | GET | Belize | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 4,000,000.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Palau | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FAO | GET | Trinidad and Tobago | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 1,500,000.00 |
| IUCN | GET | Micronesia | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 1,500,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 3,080,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Comoros | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 2,000,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 12,000,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Papua New Guinea | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 950,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Climate Change | CC STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| UNDP | GET | Samoa | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00 |
| UNEP | GET | St. Lucia | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 2,689,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 1,450,000.00 |
| FAO | GET | Vanuatu | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 1,890,000.00 |
| | | | | **Total GEF Resources($)** | **89,949,771.00** |

**Indicative Focal Area Elements**

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Co-financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Islands IP | GET | 9,585,933.00 | 98,900,627.82 |
| Islands IP | GET | 10,488,985.00 | 36,240,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | 8,362,688.00 | 55,000,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Islands IP | GET | | 8,406,484.00 | 68,000,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 10,024,158.00 | 40,000,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 6,644,000.00 | 55,900,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 4,742,964.00 | 40,790,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 7,139,447.00 | 11,700,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 3,519,723.00 | 17,000,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 3,519,724.00 | 6,000,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 8,460,547.00 | 75,100,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 16,764,218.00 | 97,493,024.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 2,346,482.00 | 30,738,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 3,139,296.00 | 7,000,000.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 3,935,626.00 | 34,928,450.00 |
| Islands IP | GET | | 14,103,670.00 | 59,000,000.00 |
| | | **Total Project Cost ($)** | **121,183,945.00** | **733,790,101.82** |

**Indicative Co-financing**

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Agency | WB | Grant | Investment mobilized | 26,400,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Donor Agency | IDA | Loans | Investment mobilized | 26,400,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Maldives Green Fund | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 15,943,588.13 |
| Donor Agency | USAID | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 157,039.69 |
| Recipient Country Government | NooRajje Programe | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 10,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Global Fund for Coral Reefs | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 10,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Adaptation Fund | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 10,000,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | SEYCCAT | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,200,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Global Fund for Coral Reefs | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Govt. of Seychelles | Grant | Investment mobilized | 15,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | MACCE PDCS | Grant | Investment mobilized | 840,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | World Bank SWIOFISH 3 | Loans | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | EU Multi Indicative plan 2021-27 | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,200,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Others | Other Marine / Fisheries projects | Grant | Investment mobilized | 10,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | National Forestry Development Fund | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 7,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | National Environmental Fund | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Protein Plant and Bionatural Products Research Center | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Agriculture | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Food Industry | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 700,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of High Education | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 300,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Protein Plant and Bionatural Products Research Center | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 13,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Agriculture | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 10,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Food Industry | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 8,000,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of High Education | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 5,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | FAO , GCF, AF Projects | Grant | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | FAO UE Projects | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 8,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Land Drainage Authority | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 20,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Small Farmers Welfare Fund SFWF | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 10,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | National Environment and Climate Change Fund | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Mauritius Cane Industry Authority (MCIA) | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Rodrigues Regional Assembly | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | FAO | Grant | Investment mobilized | 3,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | EU | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Donor Agency | AFD | Grant | Investment mobilized | 8,000,000.00 |
| Others | Rogers Foundation | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | National Environment Fund | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Adaptation Fund | Grant | Investment mobilized | 4,500,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Hungarian Fund for Water Management Development | Grant | Investment mobilized | 30,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | GCF | Grant | Investment mobilized | 500,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry (MTCI), and State Secretariat for Environment | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 35,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | GCF Project “Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste” | Other | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | GCF: Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste | Other | Investment mobilized | 3,600,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | FAO Timor-Leste | Other | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | USAID 2024-2025 Programme | Other | Investment mobilized | 4,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | KOICA: Project Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship (YEES) | Other | Investment mobilized | 7,300,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Various Ministries (MSDCCDRM/Forest Department, MBECA, CZMAI, Fisheries Department) | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 10,650,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | Belize Blue Bond | Grant | Investment mobilized | 9,500,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | WWF-US (Bezos Earth Fund and other philanthropic grants) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 20,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | WWF-US | Grant | Investment mobilized | 640,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Finance | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Health and Human Services | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Human Resources, Culture, Tourism, and Development | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Justice | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Education | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Industries | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of State | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | Project for Enhancement of Integrated Management of Coastal Ecosystem in Palau for Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | Great Barrier Reef Foundation / Resilient Reef Initiative | Grant | Investment mobilized | 700,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | The Nature Conservancy / Global Fund for Coral Reefs | Grant | Investment mobilized | 500,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | IUCN Kiwa Initiative | Grant | Investment mobilized | 500,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Planning and Development | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 576,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 39,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Tobago House of Assembly, Division of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 200,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Environmental Management Authority | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 190,000.00 |
| Others | BCRC Caribbean | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 225,000.00 |
| Private Sector | Associations and Cooperatives (includes Supermarket Association of Trinidad and Tobago, Tour Guides Association, Cooperatives, Bed and Breakfast Association of Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago Hoteliers Association, Tobago Hotel and Tourism Association, Diver’s Association) | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 500,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | Farmers organizations (Rio Claro Food Crop Association, Tobago Agricultural Society etc.), CSOs (Council of Presidents of the Environment, Field Naturalist Club, Cropper Foundation, Nature Seekers, Environment Tobago, Environment Research Institute Charlotteville, Anse Formager Ecological and Environmental Protection Organization, Fondes Amandes) | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 500,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Others | Academic Institutions (such as University of the West Indies (Sustainable Economic Development Unit (SEDU) and Faculty of Food and Agriculture) , University of Trinidad and Tobago, the College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 300,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | US-AID, GCF, Canadian Fund, European Union, Embassy of Japan, IDB, Embassy of Mexico, Andean Development Bank | Grant | Investment mobilized | 13,470,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | FAO | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Department of Resources and Development | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Yap State Government | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 500,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Kosrae State Government | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 500,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | GCF SPC Climate change adaptation solutions for Local Authorities in the Federated States of Micronesia | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | GCF MCT Climate resilient food security for farming households across the Federated States of Micronesia | Grant | Investment mobilized | 500,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Global Fund for Coral Reefs/MCT/TNC | Grant | Investment mobilized | 500,000.00 |
| Others | Micronesia Conservation Trust | Grant | Investment mobilized | 500,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | Blue Prosperity Micronesia Coalition / Waitt Foundation | Grant | Investment mobilized | 500,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Tourism & Fisheries | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 7,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Tourism & Fisheries | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | Dahari, 2mains, Ulangua Traitement, | Grant | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| Private Sector | UCCIA, Comore telecom, Telma, | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,500,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | UE | Grant | Investment mobilized | 20,400,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | WB | Grant | Investment mobilized | 25,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | AFD | Grant | Investment mobilized | 14,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | Grant | Investment mobilized | 200,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Global Fund for Coral Reefs | Grant | Investment mobilized | 3,493,024.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Government of PNG | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 5,000,000.00 |
| Others | National Biodiversity and Climate Fund | Equity | Investment mobilized | 25,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Government of PNG (Round Log Tax) | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 30,000,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Sector | Private Sector Investment through PPP | Other | Investment mobilized | 24,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | EU Pacific Blue Circle Fund | Grant | Investment mobilized | 10,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | GCF-VCP (Upper catchment restoration and PES pilot remaining funds) | Grant | Investment mobilized | 360,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | SDG Fund – SIDS call: UNEP/UNESCO/UNESCAP Valuing of Natural Capital in Samoa: | Grant | Investment mobilized | 460,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | ADB – Pacific Disaster Resilience Program – Phase 4 - Samoa outcome: | Grant | Investment mobilized | 10,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | ADB Alaoa Multi-purpose Reservoir Biodiversity Offset budget (Forest restoration): | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,350,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | World Bank – Additional Financing for Samoa – from Pacific Resilience Program (PREP): | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,500,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | EU Budget Support for Samoa climate change and water sectors.– 5 years – including watershed restoration, climate change and disaster risks in addition to improving the water quality and safe sanitation for people living in vulnerable situations. Government of Samoa contribution. | Grant | Investment mobilized | 14,500,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | UNEP-CTCN: Technical Assistance for Developing a framework and methodology to carbon sinks from the forestry sector using Earth observation in Samoa | Grant | Investment mobilized | 250,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | SPC PACRES: Technical Assistance for Strengthening Samoa's national legal framework in climate change | Grant | Investment mobilized | 108,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | SPREP: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience (PACRES) Project | Grant | Investment mobilized | 210,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,510,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Co-operatives | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 3,200,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Youth Economy | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Ministry of Tourism, Investment, Creative Industries, Culture and Information | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 500,000.00 |
| Others | Saint Lucia National Trust | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 50,000.00 |
| Others | Saint Lucia National Conservation Fund | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 50,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | Laborie Development Foundation | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 30,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | Laborie Co-operative Credit Union Ltd | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 25,000.00 |
| Others | Sir Arthur Lewis Community College | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 25,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Saint Lucia Tourism Authority | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 50,000.00 |
| Others | Inter-American Institute for Corporation on Agriculture | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 60,000.00 |
| Private Sector | Various private sector | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 500,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Department of Climate Change | Grant | Investment mobilized | 26,000,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | Department of Agri and Rural Development | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 450,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | DOT | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 450,000.00 |
| Recipient Country Government | Dept of Environmental Protection and Conservation | Grant | Investment mobilized | 450,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | FAO-Technical Cooperation Project | Grant | Investment mobilized | 450,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Adaptation Fund | Grant | Investment mobilized | 7,128,450.00 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | Grant | Investment mobilized | 20,000,000.00 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Global Fund for Coral Reefs | Grant | Investment mobilized | 15,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Global Fund for Coral Reefs | Grant | Investment mobilized | 10,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | Green Climate Fund – Caribbean Pro Blue | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality Fund | Grant | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000.00 |
| Donor Agency | UN DESA | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | Regional SIDS inter-governmental organizations | Grant | Investment mobilized | 2,000,000.00 |
| Civil Society Organization | To be determined | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000.00 |
| | | | **Total Co-financing($)** | **733,790,101.82** |

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

| GEF Agency Type | Name | Date | Project Contact Person | Phone | Email |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Agency Coordinator | FAO | | Jeffrey Griffin (Senior Coordinator GEF Unit, Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, FAO) | +39 320 888 3251 | maude.veyrepicot@fao.org |
| GEF Agency Coordinator | UNDP | | Program Contact Person: Midori Paxton, Head of Ecosystems & Biodiversity | +1 347 249 6178 | midori.paxton@undp.org |
| GEF Agency Coordinator | World Bank | | Name of the GEF Agency Coordinator: Angela Armstrong | +1 202 243 8894 | skondo@worldbank.org |
| GEF Agency Coordinator | WWF US | | Name of the GEF Agency Coordinator: Renae Stenhouse, Executive Agency Coordinator | 1-202-766-9372 | renae.stenhouse@wwfus.org |
| GEF Agency Coordinator | UNEP | | Program Contact Person: Christopher Cox | +507 305 3173 | christopher.cox@un.org |
| GEF Agency Coordinator | IUCN | | Program Contact Person: Ken Kassem | +679 777 2803; | ken.kassem@iucn.org |

### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Kenrick Williams | Chief Executive Officer | Belize - Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management | 4/28/2023 |
| Alexandre Nevsky Rodrigues | GEF Operational Focal Point & Special Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Environment | Cabo Verde - Ministry of Agriculture & Environment | 4/3/2023 |
| Youssouf Elamine | Director General for Environment and Forests | Comoros - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Tourism, and Handicraft | 3/28/2023 |
| Ulises Fernandez Gomez | Director, International Affairs Department | Cuba - Ministry of Science, Technology & Environment | 3/29/2023 |
| Andrew Yatilman | Secretary/FSM Operational Focal Point | Micronesia - Department of Environment, Climate Change & Emergency Management | 4/3/2023 |
| Miruza Mohamed | Director of Environment Management and Conservation Department | Maldives - Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology | 4/3/2023 |
| Mr. Dharam Dev Manraj | Financial Secretary | Mauritius - Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Development | 3/31/2023 |
| Charlene Mersai | National Environment Coordinator and GEF OFP | Palau - National Environmental Protection Council | 4/7/2023 |
| Mr Jude Tukuliya | Acting Managing Director & Operational local Point, Conservation and Environment Protection Authority | PNG - Conservation & Environment Protection Authority | 4/11/2023 |
| Lealaisalanoa Frances Reupena | GEF OFP and Chief Executing Officer | Samoa - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Samoa | 4/3/2023 |
| Wills Agricole | GEF OFP and Technical Advisor for Climate Change & Energy | Seychelles - Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change & Environment | 4/4/2023 |
| Samanthia Justin | Chief Technical Officer & GEF Operational Focal Point | St Lucia - Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations & Sustainable Development | 3/31/2023 |
| Hayden Romano | Managing Director & GEF Operational Focal Point | Trinidad & Tobago - Environmental Management Authority | 3/31/2023 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Joao Carlos Soares | Director General of Environment | Timor Leste - Secretary of State for the Environment | 3/30/2023 |
| Elain Garaebiti | Director General | Vanuatu - Ministry of Climate Chagne, Meterorology, Geo-hazards, Environment, Energy & Disaster | 3/22/2023 |

## ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

**Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place**

The annex can be found in the Roadmap section, as a separate attachment .

## ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

**(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.**

| Title |
|---|
| ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING |

## ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

| Climate Change Mitigation | Climate Change Adaptation | Biodiversity | Desertification |
|---|---|---|---|
| Significant Objective 1 | Significant Objective 1 | Principal Objective 2 | Significant Objective 1 |

## ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

The annex can be found in the Roadmap section, as a separate attachment .

## ANNEX H: CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

| Title |
| --- |
| Child Projects Combined resubmission 7 May |
| Child Projects Combined |

| Child Projects under the Program | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Project Title | GEF Agency | GEF Amount($) PROJECT FINANCING | Agency Fee($) | Total($) | |
| | FSPs | | | | | |
| Maldives | Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation in Protected Areas in Maldives | World Bank | 9,585,933.00 | 862,732.00 | 10,448,665.00 | |
| Seychelles | GEF 8: Blue Green Islands Integrated Programme for the Seychelles Child Project | UNDP | 10,488,985.00 | 944,008.00 | 11,432,993.00 | |
| Cuba | Blue and green development in food and urban sectors of Cuba | FAO | 8,362,688.00 | 752,641.00 | 9,115,329.00 | |
| Mauritius | Mainstreaming Nature-based Solutions in land-use systems for productive and resiliemt ecosystems | FAO | 8,406,484.00 | 756,582.00 | 9,163,066.00 | |
| Cabo Verde | Accelerating Cabo Verde's Transition to Blue and Green Economy | FAO | 10,024,158.00 | 902,173.00 | 10,926,331.00 | |
| Timor Leste | Nature-based Solutions for Intersectoral Nature-Positive Development in Timor-Leste | UNDP | 6,644,000.00 | 597,960.00 | 7,241,960.00 | |
| Belize | Resilient, Bold Belize | WWF-US | 4,742,964.00 | 426,865.00 | 5,169,829.00 | |
| Palau | Transforming productivity in Palau's food systems through nature positive innovations | IUCN | 7,139,447.00 | 642,550.00 | 7,781,997.00 | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Trinidad and Tobago – Nature Based Solutions in Productive Landscapes | FAO | 3,519,723.00 | 316,776.00 | 3,836,499.00 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Micronesia | Micronesia: Tourism Support for Biodiversity Conservation | IUCN | 3,519,724.00 | 316,772.00 | 3,836,496.00 | |
| Comoros | Biodiversity Conservation through Nature-based Solutions as Pillars of the Blue & Green Economy in the Union of Comoros. | UNDP | 8,460,547.00 | 761,448.00 | 9,221,995.00 | |
| Papua New Guinea | Accelerating PNG's Sustainable Blue Economy through Strengthened Governance and Investment in Marine Areas. | UNDP | 16,764,218.00 | 1,508,777.00 | 18,272,995.00 | |
| Samoa | Coastal Resilience Samoa | UNDP | 2,346,482.00 | 211,184.00 | 2,557,666.00 | |
| St. Lucia | Valuing Nature and Nature-based Solutions for Sustainable Blue and Green Pathways for the Tourism, Food and Urban Sectors in Saint Lucia | UNEP | 3,139,296.00 | 282,537.00 | 3,421,833.00 | |
| Vanuatu | Restoring and protecting Biodiversity, Coastal Landscapes, and Climate Change Resilience through Nature Based Solutions, Women and Youth Entrepreneurship in Vanuatu | FAO | 3,935,626.00 | 354,206.00 | 4,289,832.00 | |
| Global | BGI IP Global Coordination Project | UNDP | 14,103,670.00 | 1,269,330.00 | 15,373,000.00 | |
| | Subtotal ($) | | 121,183,945.00 | 10,906,541.00 | | |
| | MSPs | | | | | |
| | Subtotal ($) | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |
| | Grant Total ($) | | 121,183,945.00 | 10,906,541.00 | 132,090,486.00 | |